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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Speech of Senator Crittenden on the Kansas Question.

Caucus of the Republican Members of the House—The Printing Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S speech to-day created a great sensation. It was a bold, able and eloquent exposition of the Lecompton fraud, which he characterized in unmistakable terms.

The Lecomptonites are greatly alarmed this evening, and will change their tactics immediately.

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[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech in the Senate attracted the largest audience of any Kansas speech. Mr STOEKER, Lord NAPIER, and many members of the House of Representatives were on the floor, Mrs. CRITTENDEN and several of the ladies of the Senators in the galleries, and his friends crowded round him shortly after he had concluded, and congratulated him.

The Republican members of the House are in full caucus to-night. They want reasonable time for discussion, say from one to two weeks after the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing that the question be taken.

Recent information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free-State ticket, and therefore Mr. CALHOUN has declared his intention to give certificates accordingly.

The House Select Committee of Investigation on Printing discloses the fact that the printing of the two last Congresses cost about $4,700,000. While some of the members of the Committee will report in favor of establishing a Government office for printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior, others will propose amendments to the present laws on the subject, and recommend a reduction of 35 per cent. from present prices; also, that no book exceeding 250 pages shall be printed, except by the joint resolution of Congress, nor any work commenced, unless the Executive officer from whom it emanates certifies that the document is complete; and that the binding be given to the lowest bidder, under such guards as will prevent further abuse. In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars paid annually to three newspapers in Washington for publishing proposals for carrying the mails, the Committee will recommend that one paper here only be selected for that purpose, and to have greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be performed; also, that the Executive control over the Post-Office blanks and other printing and binding for the departments be removed, and the work let to the lowest bidder.

All the vacant cadetships in the Military Academy have been filled.

XXXVth CONGRESS........First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The preliminary business transacted, embraced nothing of importance.

The memorial of the Legislature of Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE had a personal explanation with Mr. BENJAMIN, (La.) The latter said in his speech the other day, that the former approved Mr. TOOMBS' bill. Mr. HALE quoted his exact words from the *Globe*, which showed that he only approved of a certain portion of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMINS' said he spoke from memory, and only in general terms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on Kansas. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves, as the great principle applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended with unusual earnestness the admission of Kansas. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction from the people as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas.

He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON show it to be against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people Mr. CRITTENDEN recapitulated the statements as to the various frauds commitied at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that it was not the Constitution of Kansas, but only of the Convention which formed it. The vote of ten thousand against it, on the 4th of January, shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of a series of frauds, instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas, from the first election, carried by armed invaders from Missouri, to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But continued Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions which the Free-State men could not assent to. Therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support it, Slavery provisions and all. The six thousand votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous. They went just beyond the line—the fraudulent intent was apparent throughout. And how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony? The people of Kansas say it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Can Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle, without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding these principles, he said, he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN then asked what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that Constitution? No Senator believes she can be a Slave State. The laws of climate and geography forbid it. In support of this view, he quoted the sentiments of several members of Congress, including Mr. KEITT.

Mr. HAMMOND—Did Mr. KEITT say so?

Mr. CRITTENDEN—It was so reported.

Mr. HAMMOND—Mr. KEITT quoted a passage to that effect, but did not indorse it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed, contending that the majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a Constitution as they please. That, he said, is the great American principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, "according to the terms now used," a Southern Democrat. He had lived all his life in a southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there. But in the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights would he defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a Slave State—the South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of union. Its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, HENRY CLAY. It brought peace to the country by localizing Slavery, and it should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions and would have been content to have rested upon that Compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace, but he did not believe it would. It is said that the admission will localize the question of Slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but it must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, invectives he must say of a most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language, and in blood. And yet the great destinies of the future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions. Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural union in the world. If either of these sections was apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but lulled, what a Summer's sea lies before us of boundless prosperity! In conclusion, he said, he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, not as sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it be ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL then rose, and after complimenting Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech, proceeded to state his objections to the Lecompton Constitution. He said we are in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, says one party, and there will be civil war—reject it, says another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the Slavery question lying at the bottom of the question, he apprehended few would be opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulties to be the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He then entered into a review of the Slavery question since 1850, previous to which, he said, the policy was non-intervention. That policy gave peace to the country. He here quoted from General CASS to show the state of the country at that time. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the agitation commenced. Many who voted for that repeal, he thought, did not foresee the consequences that have since flowed from it. But from that day to this the halls of Congress have not ceased to echo speeches on Slavery. Mr. TRUMBULL then discussed the Dred Scott decision, controverting the view of the Senator from Louisiana, (BENJAMIN,) and following at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Thence proceeding to the general question he denied the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States extends Slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution does not itself operate over the Territories excepting by act of Congress; it has the power, but just so much power as the Constitution gives it. He here quoted various decisions to show that Congress has such power to legislate for the Territories. The sovereignty of the Territories, he contended, lies—according to these decisions—in Congress, and Congress can legislate to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow these decisions, extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress, then, having the power to make all needful rules, and believing as he did that Slavery was not beneficial, he thought that Congress ought to prevent its recognition in the Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Coming to Kansas, Mr. TRUMBULL recapitulated the outrages and frauds which occurred in that Territory; and which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and this Constitution, the creature of fraud, is sought to be maintained on the plea of legitimacy! He denied its legitimacy. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, he contended, was not an enabling act. The Lecompton Convention was not a legal Convention. He looked on this Kansas question as no insignificant one. He did not know what would follow the passage of this Constitution. He could not foresee the consequences, nor would he be held responsible for them. But he knew what would follow its rejection; there would be peace and quietness. All that Kansas asks of Congress is to cease legislation. Her people can get along very well now. They have rescued their Government from the hands of usurpers. All that they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will frame a Constitution suitable to themselves.

At the close of Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven in the morning, also, an evening session, but the subject was finally postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The memorial from the Legislature at Utah was ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, appealed to the House to take up the Army bill, and continue the debate thereon until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, advocated an increase of the regular army, stating its necessity if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties vested in him by the Constitution.

Mr. PENDLETON spoke forcibly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are incited to war by the Mormons, who are themselves in rebellion. Incidental to the present necessity, Mr. PENDLETON referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisition of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, &c. He thought it was the duty of the Government to demand peremptorily from Spain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, and on her failure to give it, to take Cuba. The other countries alluded to would all come in good time.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (Ky.,) replied to Messrs FAULKNER and PENDLETON, complimenting the regular army for its bravery and chivalric sense of honor, but favoring the employment of volunteers in the present emergency as the most ready and efficient force. Recruiting for the regulars, he said, was a slow process, while five regiments of volunteers are now ready for service, and can march to-morrow.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was opposed both to the majority bill for the enrollment of volunteers, and to Mr. FAULKNER'S substitute for additional regulars. As at present advised, he should vote against the proposed increase either of volunteers or regulars, for he did not believe that the condition of affairs in Utah or Texas, or anywhere else, required it. The Mormons were told by the Democratic Party that they might regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and they established polygamy. He wanted Congress to start in the right direction. Let them pass a law prohibiting polygamy in the future. Let all peaceful remedies be first exhausted, before resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. If these fail, then resort to a conflict of arms. He thought that under present circumstances the House would be more within the line of its duty in preparing articles of impeachment against the President, for high crimes and misdemeanors, rather than in voting five regiments to be put under his control during the recess of Congress.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the frontiers of Texas. The regulars in that State having been ordered to Utah, he showed the necessity of prompt action.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said a few words in defence of the Indians, who, he contended, would not injure the whites if they did not molest them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, proposed an amendment that so much of the bill as provides for a mounted force in Texas shall not be put into effect in case she shall secede from, or maintain a hostile attitude towards the Union. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to alter the map of New-York in the village of Manhattanville.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, favorably, to incorporate the Kellerman and Hygienic Institute in the City of New-York.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably, to making appropriations for the support of insane convicts.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to repeal the law extending the Fifth-avenue in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law incorporating the Provident Fund Society.

By Mr. DIVEN, to amend the act in relation to moneys levied on seamen arriving at the port of New-York for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund Retreat. The bill provides that masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports shall pay one dollar and a half; mates one dollar; seamen fifty cents. Coasting vessels, twenty cents for each person; vessels from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island shall pay at the same rate, but not oftener than once a month. Also, that President and trustees be empowered to sue the master or owner, or both.

EVENING SESSION.

The Comptroller and Attorney-General reported a bill of particulars as to the expense of the reference in the case of the State *vs.* MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD. They have no official certificate of the judgment rendered against the State, but believe it $39,000.

The bill to provide a clerk and deputy to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York was ordered to a third reading, after adopting an amendment by Mr. NOXON that three justices of said Court shall sit, one of whom shall preside, and that all the justices in convention shall designate the justices of the said Court and term of attendance; the Supervisors to fix the compensation for such extra services, which are not to be diminished or increased during the term of office; also gives the convention the power to appoint extra clerks, whose compensation is to be fixed by the Supervisors.

Progress was then reported on the bill to protect the burial of the dead.

The bill authorizing Mr. WOODRUFF to place sleeping cars on all the railroads in the State, and not to charge exceeding 50 cents for any distance over 100 miles, and 25 cents for less than 100 miles, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate in Committee considered the railroad free-pass bill, and adopted the original bill, as introduced by Mr. STOW.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The Senate is still debating the merits of the bill, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAYTON reported as complete the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill repealing the Canal Auditor's act of 1857, was taken up as a special order, but no progress reported.

A flood of petitions was presented in favor of tolling railroads.

Mr. DAYTON presented a petition signed by 800 persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts.

The bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Company was made special order of the day on Friday week.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought up JAMES W. HAMILTON in custody,—who put in an answer to the charge of contempt in writing, in which he stated that he was Cashier of the Castle Garden Dépôt, and considered himself implicated in the charges made against the Commissioners, and that he refused to answer any questions without counsel, but disclaimed any intent to act in contempt of the House or its Committee.

Mr. LANING offered a resolution discharging the prisoner from custody and instructing the Committee to allow counsel at all times to the Commissioners and witnesses.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by remanding witness back to custody, until he answers the questions before the Committee.

The previous question was moved and a vote ordered. After a warm debate the resolution remanding the witness back to custody, until he answers the questions put to him, under the advice of counsel, was adopted.

Mr. CRAIN presented the majority report in favor of confirming JOHN G. SEELEY in the seat claimed by JAS. A. DOLAN.

Mr. MATHER presented the minority report in favor of giving the seat to JAMES A. DOLAN.

The reports and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN would report on the 5th of July. Ruled out of order.

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill for the better regulation of the New-York City Railroads was reported favorably. Also the following:

A bill relative to the term of office of the heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn.

Bill relative to goods sold by auction in the City of New-York.

Bill for the speedy abatement of nuisances in the City of New-York.

Bill to amend the apportionment law, by giving Broome County two members, and Livingston one, and to reannex the town of Ossian to Allegany County. Made the special order of the day on Thursday.

Mr. BARNES gave notice that the minority report would be presented.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH made a full and eloquent reply to the speech of Mr. LANING on resolutions inquiring into the charges against the State Kansas Societies.

Mr. CRAIN spoke on the Democratic side.

The subject was made the special order on Monday evening. The New-Utrecht Tax bill, the Wallabout Burial-ground Amendment bill, and Poughkeepsie Charter bill, were ordered to a third reading. The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order on Friday. Adjourned.

The Castle Garden Investigation Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17.

The Castle Garden Committee met this afternoon. Mr. HAMILTON attended and testified that emigrants were charged no more for tickets inside than they would be outside the dépôt. Dr. E. HARRIS, subpœnaed as a witness, brought up with him a document showing how the assessment of a per centage on railroad tickets sold inside the dépôt was to be divided, and amongst whom. These papers, left in his overcoat pocket, at Congress Hall were stolen—therefore Dr. HARRIS testified before the Committee that the per centage was divided up into a certain number of shares and distributed amongst various individuals.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

Rhode Island Straight Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 17.

A Straight Republican State Convention was held in this City to-day. Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, late M. C., presided. It was small in numbers, and composed of those opposed to the action of the late Republican State Convention in changing the name of the party to that of American Republican.

It nominated the present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State for reëlection, who are also the candidates of the American Republicans. New men were placed in nomination for the offices of General Treasurer and Attorney-General.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The address for the removal of Judge LORING passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 14.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The two Houses of the Legislature of New-Jersey have determined to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th inst.

The Steamships Memphis, George's Creek, and Atlanta.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York last night.

The screw steamship *George's Creek*, of the same line, from Baltimore, arrived this morning. The latter reports the *Atlanta* on Sunday night, with her cargo discharged, her anchors out, and gradually working off every high tide. The prospect of her being off soon was considered good.

Accident to the Steamer Worcester.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The steamer *Worcester*, which left New-York last evening for Norwich, got on the rocks this morning, causing some detention. She reached New-London, however, at 8½ A. M., leaking considerably. Her passengers were forwarded, and will reach Boston this afternoon.

Ship Star of Hope Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 17.

The ship *Star of Hope*, from Callao for Hampton Roads, is ashore at Willoughby's Point. Assistance has gone down to her.

The Genesee Valley Flooded.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 17.

The Genesee River is unusually high, and in consequence of it the Genesee Valley is flooded.

St. Patrick's Day in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 17.

A serious row occurred here to-day in the Irish procession in honor of St. Patrick. One man, named MATTHEW SHEHAN, is supposed to be fatally stabbed. A number of others were seriously injured.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 2 P. M. to-day. Had heavy head-winds all the way. All well.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. Mar. 17	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S.	56°az	Mild and cloudy.
Watert'n, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	60°az	Raining.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	S.	34°az	Raining.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	S. W.	30°az	Raining.
Calais, Me.....	A. M.	S.	30°az	Raining.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	S. W.	36°az	Raining.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	S. W.	35°az	Raining.
Eastport, Me..	A. M.	S. W.	34°az	Raining.
Bangor Me...	A. M.	S. W.	38°az	Calm—Foggy.
Portland Me..	A. M.	S. W.	40°az	Foggy.
New-York.....	M.	S. W.	56°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.995
Washington...	7A. M.	—	55°az	Barometer 29.90.
Washington...	M.	S.	67°az	Clear.
Quebec, C. E...	A. M.	—	33°az	Cloudy and raining
Philadelphia...	M.	S. S. W.	59°az	Cloudy—bar. 29.08
Baltimore, Md.	M.	S. W.	57°az	Warm.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Warm and cloudy.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	S.	69°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	S. W.	64°az	Cloudy.
Port Jervis NY	P. M.	—	—	Pleasant and clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	54°az	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y	P. M.	—	64°az	Clear and Sp'glike,

Meeting in Behalf of the Christian Sabbath.

In compliance with a call of the "Sabbath Committee," a meeting was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of devising means whereby "to rescue the sacred day from desecration and our City from consequent demoralization." The attendance, though not exceeding two hundred persons, comprised many gentlemen of intelligence and influence.

Mr. B. F. BUTLER called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. WM. E. CROSBY for Chairman.

Mr. CROSBY was chosen unanimously.

Messrs. FRANCIS HALL and WILLIAM DOUGLAS were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. GEORGE N. TITUS was made Secretary.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT offered prayer.

Mr. NORMAN WHITE introduced the objects of the meeting and the origin of the movement in a few remarks. At several different times, he said, there had been efforts to arrest particular forms of Sabbath desecration. This dreadful evil had been subject of deliberation for several years. At the request of some gentlemen present a tract was published some years ago, and distributed by the missionaries of the City Tract Society, but no organized effort at suppression of Sabbath desecration was then made. A little more than a year since, there were some occurrences which seemed to call for the immediate attention of those who wished to preserve the Sabbath. After several consultations, it was decided to call a meeting of a few gentlemen to confer upon this subject. This meeting was held in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church, on the 1st of April last. It was stated at that meeting that but a few Sabbaths since, a fire-engine company had passed through the principal streets of our City, with banners flying, and with a band of music, passing numerous churches, and then taking up their position on Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, blocking up the street for a long period of time, so that persons on their way from Church were obliged to return to their homes through some other thoroughfare. Just about the same time, on passing home from church, the people met a cavalry company organizing in Union-place, and the company there and then actually marched into Madison-square and went through their drill on the Sabbath day. Some gentlemen then went through the City to examine the actual state of facts, and to their astonishment and surprise they found numerous stores and shops open, and business going on as usual. The result of this was that a Committee was appointed. There was reason for doubt that at that time there was a difference of opinion in the minds of the Committee in reference to this subject, so far as mere matters of detail were concerned, but they found a broad ground upon which all could agree. They found that the first thing for them to gain was the public mind; that they must deeply impress upon the minds of our citizens the extent of this evil, that it could not be eradicated in one one month or in one year, and that any attempt to enforce laws before the public mind is prepared for it would fail as it failed before. This must be a moral work. Any attempt to enforce laws where the public mind has not been prepared for them has always failed. It was to be hoped that nothing would be done to embarrass this work; that no rash measures would be attempted. In this way the work would doubtless go forward in such a manner as had never been known before. And the more so, because some of those now most interested in it bowed their heads when they remembered their former efforts and what utter discomfiture they met.

Mr. HORACE HOLDEN followed, and after dwelling on the difference between the Sabbath as observed in Continental Europe and that observed in England, Scotland and America, declared that in this movement no ultra measures were intended, and that it was not proposed to take any measure which would not commend itself to the approbation of all prudent, considerate, Christian men. They wished to magnify the Sabbath; to have its special claims to observance better understood by our emigrant podulation, who, to a lamentable extent, were ignorant of our laws, our habits, and our institutions. Mr. HOLDEN concluded by reading and expressing his high commendation of the resolutiods against Sabbath desecration, adopted by the meeting of clergymen at the Spingler Institute.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM was introduced by the Chairman, and in the course of the remarks which he presented, said that the question now was, not whether the Sabbath should be abolished, but how it should be observed.

There were two theories on this subject. One, as set forth in a resolution adopted by a meeting recently held in Buffalo, made the Sabbath a day of recreation and amusement. The other made it a day of rest and thanksgiving. The former was adopted by Protestants, in part, at least, as well as by Roman Catholics, and was carried out on the European continent. The latter was adopted in England, Scotland and America, and the question was whether it should be perpetrated.

Of the importance in which Sabbath observance was held in England, the following passage from *Blackstone* would be deemed sufficient proof:

"Profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For, besides indecency and scandal of remitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanatipn, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution. It harmonizes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes;—it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens; but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted conlinuance of labor without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker." He then refers to I. Charles I, chap 1; 29 Charles II. chap 7.

And of the importance in which it was held in this Commonwealth, the first statute ever enacted on the subject in the State of New-York, and which was still unrepealed, would bear ample testimony.

"There shall be no shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling-houses, or any unlawful exercises or pastimes, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, nor shall there be any servile labor or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity; unless done by some person who uniformly keeps the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and does not labor or work on that day, and whose labor shall not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as holy time."

Our first construction of the Sabbath, therefore, was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." And should that be changed? If we looked to the Continent of Europe, we would see that there the mode of keeping the Sabbath was inseparably connected with a system of government which degrades the minds of men and keeps them in political slavery, whilst the mode of keeping it in England and America exhibits the reverse. Talk about the Constitution ond the Union! Talk about Slavery! Abolish the Christian Sabbath and there would no longer be any use in talking about the suppression of African slavery, for then we would all be slaves. [Loud applause.] Mr. KETCHUM concluded by offering a series of resolutions which, on motion of Mr. WOOD, one of the Committee, were laid on the table for discussion.

Mr. E. L. FANCHER urged the necessity of enforcing every law on the statute book for the purpose of securing a proper observance of the Sunday.

Mr. BENJ. F. BUTLER expressed his concurrence in the principle of the resolutions offered by Mr. KETCHUM, but dissented from the third, which required the meeting to pledge itself to stand by and support the magistrates and constituted authorities in their efforts to carry out and execute the will of the people of this State so clearly expressed and so long established in laws of their own enactment. He based his opposition to this on the ground that public opinion had repealed many of those statute enactments long ago, and that it would only be ruinous to the cause of Sabbath observance to fine a man a dollar and twenty-five cents (as the law provides) for traveling on a Sunday, or to forbid him from fishing on the same day. He hoped the third resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE argued against the violation of the Sabbath by railroad companies, and cited facts to prove that it not only was a disregard of religious obligations but a pecuniary loss.

Mr. D. E. WOOD followed with a few remarks in corroboration of Mr. DODGE'S statements.

Mr. BUTLER said he had had a friendly conference with Mr. KETCHUM, and that they had agreed on a compromise of the third resolution, which, he had no doubt, would be acceptable to the meeting also.

Judge SLOSSON expressed his concurrence in the objects of the meeting, and while allowing the right of every man to spend the Sunday as his conscience prompted, claimed to enjoy the same right undisturbed, for himself. He alluded especially to the nuisance of crying the Sunday newspapers, and hoped means would be devised to suppress it. He did not deny the right of any man to read the Sunday newspapers, he simply denied the right of any man in doing so to interfere with his religious observance of the day.

Mr. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, in the course of a brief address, stated his experience of Sabbath desecration whilst holding the position of Recorder, and said it was not enough to pass laws, for Judges and lawyers might discover technical flaws through which the delinquent might escape, but it was necessary to interest the people in the preservation of, and obedience to, the laws. He was satisfied that this community, in the mass, erew a law-abiding, Sabbath-loving people, and that moral influence alone could secure the enforcement of the laws. In regard especially to the crying of Sunday newspapers, he said he had drawn up an order to the police captains to instruct their subordinates to arrest every boy found so engaged, but on subsequent deliberation he had resolved to suspend the issuing of that order, and go to the proprietors of the newspapers and ask their concurrence in the movement, and then, if they refused, he would put the order in force *instanter*. [Loud applause.] The resolutions, as amended, were then read and unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve, and ourselves adopt, the resolutions in vindication and support of the holy observance of the Lord's Day, passed at a meeting of more than one hundred of the Christian Ministers of this City, held on the 25th day of January last.

2. That the principles and views of our ancestors and predecessors in respect to the observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, incorporated in the early statutes of this State, and which have remained unchanged by the people through the whole existence of this commonwealth, command our highest respect and reverence.

3. That we earnestly request the magistrates and constituted authorities of this City, to use their best exertions, under the laws and ordinances of the State and City, to protect and preserve the Christian Sabbath, and to prevent its desecration.

4. That, as Republican citizens, we do not regard the observance of the Lord's Day practiced in continental Europe as worthy of our imitation, because we see it inseparably connected with a system of Government which degrades the masses of men and keeps them in political bondage, while the mode of observing the Lord's Day in Great Britain and in this country is inseparably connected with the improvement and elevation of the masses, rendering it impossible for them to submit to political bondage.

5. That we approve of the course heretofore pursued by the Committee for the better observance of the Sabbath, and request them to continue their efforts in the spirit of kindness and moderation which have hitherto governed them, and we pledge them our cordial support and coöperation.

6. That this meeting have been deeply impressed with the wisdom of the remarks made by Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, and that we individually as Christians, as fathers, as sons, as brothers, as fellow-citizens, will exert all legitimate influence to promote the proper observance of the Sabbath; and we call upon every true lover of his country, every friend of humanity, to unite with us in this effort.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Fog—Steamer Empire State on the Rocks—Collisions in the Harbor.

The steamer *Empire State*, Captain BRAYTON, of the Fall River line, left Fall River on Tuesday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, with a fair freight and the average number of passengers, of whom only a dozen or fifteen were ladies. On passing Newport a thick fog set in, and continued quite dense through the night, obliging Captain BRAYTON to proceed with great caution. The vessel was frequently stopped and the whistle sounded. In this way they proceeded cautiously up Sound; when, at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, the steamer ran upon a ledge of rocks making off from Matinacock Point, which is the first east of Sand's Point, on the Long Island Shore, and about 35 miles from New-York. When she struck, her rate of speed was about 12 miles per hour, and her bows ran well up out of water, where she remained fast. The engines were immediately reversed, and every effort made to get her off, but she was found to be hard and fast. The water also rushed in at the openings made in her bows, and in half an hour it was apparent that she would have to remain until assistance could be obtained from the City. The steamer *Vanderbilt* (of the Stonington Line,) was following close in the wake of the *Empire State*, and hearing the signals from her steam-whistle was soon within hailing distance, when Captain BRAYTON informed the Captain of the *Vanderbilt* that he was ashore and requested him to lay by him and take off his passengers. Captain PENDLETON, who was in charge of the *Vanderbilt*, cheerfully consented to the request, and in a short time the boats of both steamers were lowered away, and began the work of transferring the passengers from the *Empire State* to the *Vanderbilt*, with their baggage. The position of the stranded steamer, which was close to the shore, prevented the *Vanderbilt* from approaching very near her. There was no excitement among the passengers, and no alarm. One man lost his hat, and another had his ankle slightly sprained, which were all the accidents that occurred, and the whole were safely transferred to the *Vanderbilt*, which reached the City at 12½ o'clock. As soon as Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN, the agent of the line, learned the situation of the steamer, he chartered the steam-tugs *Underwriter* and *Wm. H. Webb*, and also the steamboat *Neptune*, to tow down a wrecking schooner, with a steam-pump, to be used if needed. The freight will be removed and sent to this City, and the steamer also got off and towed up. The extent of damage, of course, is not known; the lower cabin was full of water. No damage, however, could come to the freight, as that is all upon the main deck, which is not submerged. There is $100,000 insurance on the *Empire State*, principally in New-York and Philadelphia.

The *State of Maine*, which is now at Fall River, will take the place of the *Empire State*, and leave New-York on Friday at the usual hour. The *Bay State* leaves here this afternoon, on her regular trip.

The steamer *Worcester*, from New-York for Norwich, on Tuesday night touched upon the rocks between the light ship and the light, when entering New-London harbor in the dense fog. A telegram from Boston to JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, says she soon got off, and arrived at New-London safely yesterday morning, leaking badly.

The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, from Perth Amboy, while on her way to the City yesterday morning, lost her reckoning in the fog and ran upon the rocks on Governor's Island about 10 o'clock A. M. She struck head-on a few rods east of Castle William, where she remained for half an hour. All attempts to get her off were of no avail, and a boat was dispatched for assistance. The steam-tug *Oliver M. Pettit* shortly arrived, and relieved her without difficulty. The boat was not under a full head of steam at the time, and therefore sustained no damage.

The Lower Bay was so filled with a heavy fog that the Staten Island Ferry-boats performed their trips with much difficulty. The early, 7 o'clock, boat did not attempt to come to the City. The *Huguenot* left at 8 o'clock, however, her usual hour, making slow time across the Bay. Just as she was entering her dock in New-York, she was run into by one of the Brooklyn Ferry-boats, and the collision broke in almost the whole of the wood-work on one side, nearly from the shaft forward. The *Huguenot* was not under full headway, or the collision might have been still worse. Two or three of the passengers, who occupied the benches ranged against the side of the forward cabin, narrowly escaped injury, the benches being very unceremoniously thrown down. The Brooklyn boat immediately after came into collision with the Barge-house Dock, but neither suffered any serious injury.

Yesterday morning the river was open as far as Tivoli, and is full of floating ice. A small steamer ran up near Tivoli, and a sloop was also seen sailing near Newburg. The ice between Hudson and Albany is soft, and in a few days the river will be open through to Albany. Boats can now go with perfect safety as far as Hudson.

Mr. EDWIN S. KIRTLEY, one of the passengers by the ship *John Milton*, for whose safety fears were entertained, has reached his home in Missouri, having left the vessel while she lay in Hampton Roads.

METEORIC PHENOMENON AT SEA.—Captain CONGDON, of the ship *Caroline Tucker*, from Havre Jan. 16, gives the particulars of a singular and startling phenomenon which occurred on the passage. The voyage was characterized by nothing unusual, the weather being such as is common for a Winter passage. They reached the meridan of the Banks of Newfoundland on the 20th of February; the weather was dark and squally, the wind from N. W. to N. N. W., the temperature 40°, and the Barometer 30. The ship was put under double-reefed topsails, and everything made snug for stormy weather. On the following day, (the 21st,) when between the southern end of the Banks, and the northern edge of the Gulf Stream the Barometer falling to 29.50, and the atmospheric temperature changing suddenly from 59° to 46°, a furious squall of rain and wind from the Southwest came up at 2 P. M., enveloping the whole heavens in darkness; the heaviest part of the squall continued only for fifteen minutes, at the latter part of which a sudden report, as loud as a six-pound cannon, was heard overhead, and the mainmast was instantly enveloped, as by a dozen rockets falling to the deck. The ship was lighted fore and aft, and several of the crew were benumbed, as by a stroke of electricity. The chief mate was standing some twelve feet aft of the mainmast, steadying himself by holding on to the topgallant halyards, which lead from the masthead by a chain, and terminate in a leading block having an iron strap, at the instant the explosion was heard. His arm was paralyzed, and fell helpless at his side, as if it had been struck by a heavy descending body, and for several minutes it was entirely benumbed. Several others of the crew felt a severe shock. On examination, no serious injury was discovered, but the lead about the mast-coat was ripped up, and the heads of the copper nails brightened. Capt. CONGDON says they saw, several days before this, while near the edge of the Gulf, several meteors at the masthead—a thing very common in the Gulf—but there was no explosion. The sailors call them "*compesants.*" But on no occasion, during an experience of 22 years at sea, has he witnessed so terrific an explosion, or observed such effects from the bursting of a meteor.

An extract from a letter from a passenger who eft New-York on the 5th of February las for San Francisco, in the steamship *Moses Taylor*, dated on board ship *Golden Age*, Acapulco, Feb. 17, says:

"We are at this place in the unprecedented short time of two hours less than fourteen days, after one of the most pleasant and agreeable trips I ever experienced. We shall be in San Francisco, very probably, in twenty-one days from your City."

Annexed is an extract of a letter from the agent of the Board of Underwriters at Key West, dated Feb 24:

"I have resolved to charter a small vessel and keep her stationed near Carysfort, with a steam pump on board. I think it is a shame that so many ships should be left on this reef, when with proper means they could be saved.

I think if New-Orleans, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston would unite, the expense would be trifling, and many ships and much property would be saved."

The propeller *A. A. Bowman*, recently blown ashore during a heavy gale, off the Jersey Coast, with a cargo of wheat, from Norfolk to Troy, has been thoroughly overhauled, and on Saturday last made a successful trial trip down the bay. The *Bowman* will carry a cargo of 400 tons. She is still owned by Messrs. P. A. MOERE & Co., of Troy, and is destined for the Troy, Albany and Providence trade.

The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich line, did not arrive until 4 P. M., having been detained by the fog. The steamer *Osprey*, of the Providence line, had not arrived up to 7 P. M.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Contrary to the expectation, but in consonance with the earnest hopes of all who glory in the patronage of ST. PATRICK, the weather of yesterday was delightful, and the advantages for celebration all that the most enthusiastic Hibernian could desire. Unusual preparations had been made for the display of numbers and of the usual appurtenances of such an occasion. For several weeks the arrangements had been under consideration, and although there was some "bad blood" created during the discussion of the programme, the result was all that could have been expected, where so many were ambitious of distinction. The conclusion was a "split," which gave us two spirited demonstrations instead of one. Both parties were out in sections at an early hour, and they were followed by their respective friends—men, women and children—wherever they went. East Broadway and the Bowery and Canal-street and Chatham-street were crowded with spectators as early as 10 o'clock, with persons eager to catch the first glimpse of their friends, the boys in green. In Broadway, there were many, and the front of the City Hall and the City Hall Park were packed with the curious, and all were rejoicing that the weather was so fine. As the bell tolled 12 o'clock, the first sounds of music were heard by those in the Park, and soon afterwards the head of the procession was discovered advancing down Chatham-street. The authorities by whom the procession was to be reviewed were in readiness. The first that entered was the Irish National Grenadiers, with THOS. KIERNAN as Grand Marshal of the Tammany party. Other military and civic organizations followed, in various uniforms and regalias, and after they had been reviewed, they passed out into and up Broadway. The Prince-street party, with PATRICK MCCOY as Grand Marshal, and Col. JAMES R. RYAN as Acting-Brigadier-General, also passed in review, and received many tokens of the pleasure their appearance afforded the lookers-on. The time that elapsed while they were passing the front of the City Hall was more than an hour; and those who were present, who have viewed the processions on St. Patrick's day for a number of years, were unanimous in the opinion that yesterday's display was the finest, and the processions the most respectable and orderly, that have paraded on any St. Patrick's day for a long time.

Heretofore the Irish processions have not been much annoyed by pickpockets. These gentry seemed for some reason that was common, to let them and theirs alone. But they were not so fortunate yesterday. No less than twenty-one persons were discovered by the police in the act of picking pockets, and were by them conveyed to the various Station-houses. Among them were Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS and JANE his wife. They were in the business on joint account, and when arrested, had accumulated the snug little sum of $141 in gold. They were all conveyed to where they could have a very good daguerreotype likeness taken, at the expense of the City, but they were not all called upon to sit, as an examination o the "Thieves' Gallery" exposed the fact that several of them had enjoyed that privilege before. The others were taken, and the likenesses were transferred to the gallery. The entire party was then locked up. During the day, THOMAS MORLAY was relieved of $65 without his knowledge or consent.

During the evening the celebration was continued in various ways. There was a fair audience at Mozart Hall, who listened to a lecture by Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR FABB, on "Irish Valor and British Persecution." The Emerald Guard gave and enjoyed an enjoyable ball at Constitution Hall.

The Mechanics' Musketeers, of the Seventeenth Ward, gave a ball at Tammany Hall, which was largely attended, and at which all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Company E, of the 69th Regiment, gave a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. Nearly all the members of the company were present, and, with their numerous friends, made a very fine appearance in the ball room.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated their 75th anniversary in a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. The number in attendance was unusually large. Among the guests were Mayor TIEMANN and the several Presidents of the other national benevolent societies of the City, all of whom responded in speeches to appropriate toasts and calls. The various sentiments uttered were received with special favor by the large company, although the "regular speeches" were not concluded until a late hour.

The Young Friends of Ireland held their fifteenth celebration of St. Patrick's day, at the Apollo Rooms. The principal distinction between their celebration and that of the Friendly Sons, was that they combined a dinner and speeches with a ball, which gave them the additional pleasure afforded by the presence of ladies at the table—a pleasure which was duly appreciated by the entire company, and consequently fully enjoyed. The dinner was presided over by HUGH O'DONNELL, Esq. The toast to Ireland was responded to by W. J. COLE, of the *Irish American*. Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, responded to a toast to the United States. The "Irish and American Hierarchies," was responded to by Father BRADY, and "The Literature of Ireland," by R. SHELTON MCKENZIE, of the *Press*, Philadelphia. When the dinner and speeches, all of which were very much enjoyed, had been concluded, the room was cleared of the tables, and the dance began, in which near four hundred joined. The more youthful portion of the company enjoyed the latter part of the entertainment, if possible, more than the first, and the pleasure of the occasion was, through the judicious management of the gentlemen in rosettes, continued without accident or intermission until an early hour this morning.

At Piermont and other river towns the day was fittingly observed, and, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing of an untoward nature occurred.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Letter from an American upon the Condition and Prospects of the French Empire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever has read, however cursorily, the history of France, especially if he has studied the *Ancien Régime* by M. Alexis de Tocqueville—one of her wisest teachers and the best of men—cannot have failed to perceive that the era of revolutions in that country began at a period far earlier than 1789, and that, when the present Emperor ostentatiously announced he had come to close that era, either His sincerity was extremely questionable or his discernment was sadly at fault. The French Nation, never standing still more than other nations, towards the end of the last century discovered, instinctively or by aid of external pressure, whether royal, aristocratic or municipal, that it was sick at heart, and that its extremities were becoming numb. The people felt that their malady was on the increase, notwithstanding they had long been turning themselves about almost to the point of what at length become revolution. In 1789, when the time had been fully accomplished, the surface of France heaved and the first eruption declared itself. But so boundless was the task presented that only a partial cure came out of this monstrous exhibition of peccant humors. Muscle and nerve, moral and mental force, relaxed at last. for they were of mortal mould, and Napoleon, the first of that name, came to salve with glory the still exuding sore. The Restoration furnished occasion for the reopening of that sore, and Louis Philippe's lot it was to play the mediciner. He proved to be a quack, and the convulsion which flung him into royal being hardly escaped the ignominy of a total failure. But to superficial observers the outbreak in 1848 was to be the cure-all and the end-all. Men of that epoch filled each his part, according to their means; but, admirable as were many of the laborers who put their shoulders to the wheel, few of them comprehended either the depth and nature of the soil to be wrought, or the instruments they were to use. Their course was soon run. They had done their little all, and had broken down long before Louis Napoleon was altogether prepared to make his experiment.

It has been often said that the leap which his vaulting ambition led him to take was indicative of marvelous genius—genius sufficient to guarantee his vaunt that of revolutions there should be no more in France. As to that, without stopping to discuss the genius of the man, it may be remarked, without risk of contradiction, that, circumstanced as he was, with name and notoriety to back him, and without man, or name, or fame to thwart his purposes, had he failed in leaping, and fallen on the other side, he would have deserved to be written down the veriest ass in Christendom. The Treasury, and by consequence the Army, were at his disposal; nothing, then, was needed for success but secresy and rapidity of action. There was no danger of being betrayed, for the very few in whom Napoleon trusted, besides having nothing to lose in any case, and everything to gain by fidelity to him, knew of no one who could or would reward their treachery, and long experience in the paths of conspiracy had taught their leader that to march well is to march quickly when once in motion.

A certain degree of formality and of seeming legality being indispensable, the Prince-President was chosen—chosen, forsooth, to be Emperor! And indeed, a large majority of Frenchmen did say yea! and amen! to the proposition that the nephew should occupy the vacant throne of him he called uncle—just as a crowd of human beings, in complete possession of their senses, but with deliberate desperation, choose to trust an unseaworthy raft rather than abide by the remnants of their former home upon the ocean, which no mortal hand can save from dissolution.

Once an Emperor, always an Emperor, is, and will be forever, the iron resolve of Louis Napoleon. He is more absolutely despotic than the Czar, because in Russia there are traditional limits to the exercise of theoretically limitless power which no man can overstep and live. On the throne of France, where circumstances and his own adroitness have placed him, nothing save death or a war with England can upset him while health and strength of body and mind remain to him intact.

Louis Philippe, morally and physically aged beyond his years, has been ungenerously and stupidly scoffed at, because in 1848 he flew the course; but the King was by nature not less brave than the Emperor. To remain, therefore, as he now is in outward estate, the latter must continue to be what at present he is in bodily and mental condition.

To suit dynastic purposes, France may, but probably never will, be plunged into a bloody trial of strength against England. Should this come to pass, the world will again witness the fable of the viper and the file turned into reality. England's lastingness will always prove too much for the resources of France. At the end of the Crimean war (which, by the by, did not prove to be a link of loving kindness between the two great allies) England stood ready girt like a strong man to renew the race, while France was girt indeed, but by money bonds which for the moment her grand master feared to increase, lest by straining they should burst—and burst in fact they would have done, or one of the highest banking authorities in Europe deceived me at the time.

Profiting largely by lessons culled from the history of the Empire and of later times, the French Emperor is not like to be unseated except by death—and death, too, probably, by the assassin's blow, whether his own apprehensions are to be regarded, or the chapter of chances be consulted. What those apprehensions are were ably set forth by you a little while ago in a leading article; and as to the chapter of chances, even supposing the *Carbonari* Society's oath to destroy the imperial recreant be but a myth, who can believe that one hundred thousand Frenchmen, dead or exiled within the little space of ten years, have disappeared, leaving no father, brother or son to make a sign, whose mark is death?

Vain and presumptuous as it may be to speculate on the immediate consequences of the decease of Napoleon while his child is yet an infant, one who has lived long in France, and become acquainted somewhat with its several parties, cannot but feel that interest which is the parent of conjecture. Such is the might and combination of secret societies in that country, and so widely and skillfully spread are their ramifications, that the sudden success of an assassin would at first throw everything into their hands. But so terribly severe was the chastisement inflicted on almost every class alike in 1848, when a moral cramp paralyzed the whole community, that, were a similar occasion to happen, the heads of all parties, republicans included and socialists alone excepted, would combine with one accord to rescue their common interests from the rabble's clutch. For this but little time would be required, and in less than thirty hours a Bourbon King would be in Paris to enact his part in another phase of the far-stretching Revolution.

From what I know through sure sources, the Comte de Chambord—the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty—will never let go by unimproved, as he did in the blood-famous days of June, an opportunity to seize, or at least to occupy as a Constitutional King, the throne of his ancestor. Preparations, I have reason to believe, are complete for informing him of the first moment when his presence in Paris can be of use; and then, fast as steam can bear him, will he throw himself among his countrymen, with the cry, "Behold the Son of St. Louis! ready to do your behests, deaf to priestly domination and claims of Divine right, an able and willing instrument to be employed in placing France among the freest of the free, where she deserves and yearns to stand." The Orleanists, willing or unwilling, must follow in the Bourbon train, for only by so doing can they hope at length to rise, they being the legitimate heirs of the Comte de Chambord, and he being physically incapable of procreation.

The constraints of a limited monarchy would of course be imposed on the elected sovereign, and as he is a moderate man in politics, and highly accomplished, liberty of heart, thought and action would descend, like gifts from God, upon a land where now feeling is a curse, intellect a drug, and action a prison-house.

I doubt not that Heaven—in wrath, perhaps—in wisdom, certainly—created, and has preserved amid many dangers, the present Emperor of France, to fill a certain portion of the troublous series of events, not yet, alas, so near its termination, perhaps, as we are prone to fancy. His task finished, the places which now know him and his will henceforth know the Bonapartes no more, forever. And yet, if we look again at the kaleidoscope of possibilities, it may be that one single hope for the name, however faint, is dimly shadowed forth. Should the representative of the Bourbon Dynasty prove unequal to the occasion, or should he be rejected for the sins of his fathers, it is on the cards that the grandson of Ex-King Jerome—an American by birth, a soldier by education, a Frenchman by adoption, and a gallant gentleman—may one day be the means of redeeming France from idle theories and wicked practices, and of closing in very truth "the era of revolutions." Your ob't servant,

A "States"-man.

MARCH.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Now aged Winter on the breast
Of maiden March confides his head;
And oft her gentle eyes suffuse,
The while he sinketh to the dead.

She soon will lift him tenderly,
And bear and hide him in his tomb;
Then cause in haste, above his sleep,
Her mournful violets to bloom.

Her brighter flowers, her brooks that make
The verdure merry with their play,—
All gladsome things, she'll slowly wake,
As if she grew not quickly gay.

'Tis thus some maid, whose aged sire
Just sinks beneath the church-yard swells,
Might place her bridal day afar,
That she might bear to hear its bells.

This reverential love and care
Of thine for Winter, while he dies,
Doth touch our hearts, O, maiden March!
And cause the silent wish to rise,

That while our breasts are warm with youth,
The ag'd may find a pillow there:
That, when we're bowed with years, our heads
Some bosom, such as thine, may share.

Rutgers College, March, 1858.

Deaths of Drs. Taylor and Croswell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Monday, March 15, 1858.

The death of Rev. Dr. Taylor has naturally created a profound sensation in this community. Though his years and failing health have given a forewarning of the inevitable result, the blow has nevertheless seemed to fall suddenly. His long services as a minister of the gospel, the position he has held for over thirty years, as Professor of Didactic Theology in the Theological Department of Yale College, especially his eminent abilities as a controversialist, have kept his name more or less permanently before the public and will cause his loss to be felt elsewhere than in New-England.

The funeral services were held last Friday afternoon in Rev. Dr. Bacon's church. The middle aisle was reserved for the friends of the family, the Faculty of the College and the former pupils of Dr. Taylor, and the south gallery for those students of the College who might choose to attend. Over three hundred of the latter were present. The church was filled throughout to its utmost capacity. Rev. Geo. P. Fisher opened the exercises with a brief prayer and the reading of appropriate passages of scripture, the funeral sermon being delivered by Rev. Dr. Bacon. The discourse was founded on John, chapter v., verse 35: "He was a burning and shining light and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.' After alluding to the loss the College and the community had sustained in the death of Dr. Taylor, Dr. Bacon rapidly sketched the leading events of his life and closed with an eloquent reference to the distinguished service he had performed in the cause of religion.

By a singular coincidence, Rev. Henry Croswell, Rector of Trinity Church, also passed away during last week. He died on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. C. was born in West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778. While quite young he entered his brother's printing office in Catskill, N. Y., and soon became editor of a newspaper published in that place. At 22 years of age he married Miss Susan Sherman of this city, and returning to Hudson, N. Y., soon after established a paper there called *The Balance*. The prominence his ability gained him in this position was the cause of his removing to Albany in 1809, where his paper attained a still wider circulation and influence. This enterprise, however, finally proving unsuccessful, Dr. C. turned his attention to the Christian ministry. Though brought up among Congregationalists, he determined to conform to the Episcopal Church, and prepared to enter its ministry. In the year 1814, he was ordained as Deacon. After preaching a short time in Hudson, he removed to New-Haven, when he took charge of Trinity Church. In February, 1816, he was ordained Priest, having been up to the time in Deacon's orders, and was instituted in the new church which had just been consecrated. During his forty-three years' ministry his efforts have done much in extending the influence and usefulness of the church of which he had charge. It is stated that in a period of 41 years he officiated at 1,844 burials, administered 2,553 baptisms, and married 837 couples. In his early years, his prominence as an editor made him the associate of many of the leading politicians of the country. His funeral is to take place to-morrow afternoon.

The religious interest in the city seems to be on the increase. Morning prayer meetings which have been held in the lecture rooms of the different churches, have become so crowded as to make the opening of the churches themselves necessary. There is no special interest in the college at present. A statement, however, to the effect that five were lately propounded for admission to the church, will perhaps convey an erroneous idea to some. From the 1st of January, 1857, up to the time of the recent Concert and Prayer for Colleges, twenty-six students have joined the church connected with the college on profession of faith.

W——G.

Foundling Hospital Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Knowing that you will not object to making your columns the medium for advocating the cause of those helpless and miserable little objects of humanity—the children of the degraded—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the subjoined paragraph, cut from the Times of yesterday:

"A woman, named Ann Murray, was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct Station, Saturday night, on a charge of being an habitual drunkard. She had a child with her 11 months old. On opening the cell on Sunday morning the child was quite dead. An inquest was held, when a verdict was rendered of 'Death from exposure and want of sufficient nourishment.'"

Now, Sir, might not the Coroner's Jury, in all justice, have censured in their verdict the captain of the above Precinct Station for having allowed that unfortunate infant to be cast into a cell with this woman—I will not exalt her with the name of *mother*—who evidently was incapacitated for attending to its wants? He must have foreseen what the inevitable result might be, and unfortunately was, death.

Cannot something be done to prevent the recurrence of such not infrequent, I might say, child-murders? Surely, Mr. Editor, a remedy might be suggested.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: Troops are concentrating at Jefferson Barracks from remote sections of the country, preparatory to the Spring expedition to Utah. They are coming from the recruiting stations in the East, and from Texas, and the south-western frontier. This policy has been rendered absolutely necessary by the refusal of Congress to increase the army. The President had no alternative, if he desired to save the gallant troops under Col. Johnston, except to withdraw troops from remote stations, and prepare them for the Plains as rapidly as possible.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Premier's Ministerial Statement.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., the Earl of Derby rose to make his statement of the Ministerial policy. Having alluded to the importance of the duties that had devolved on him, he described the incidents preceding and following the resignation of the late Government. The majority of the House of Commons which had caused it was, he admitted, made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumors or reports of combinations and coalitions, which were circulated when he last undertook to form a Government. The late Ministry had acted strictly according to constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority, but when called on to form a Ministry to succeed it he, fully estimating the difficulty of the task, had hesitated, respectfully requesting Her Majesty to take time to consider whether some other could not be found more fit to undertake the duty. A note from Her Majesty on the following day stated that reflection had confirmed Her Majesty in the decision; he had then hesitated no longer. The broad distinctions of political parties no longer existed; they were divided into the most various shades of opinion, and, such were the nicety of division, he believed there were many members of both Houses of Parliament who would find it difficult to say to what political denomination they belonged. Still, he hoped he might obtain for measures of progressive improvement the aid and support of many of those not usually associated with him. The change of a Ministry necessarily occasioned much inconvenience in the course of public business; it required some time for the new Ministers to take up the threads of questions in the different public offices; he had, as yet, a very imperfect knowledge of many details, but on one subject he could express his satisfaction. The army, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, was left by the late Government in full strength at home; and he trusted that, by the bravery of the officers and troops in India, that unfortunate conflict was approaching its end. As to the war in China, he had never denied that we had many grounds of complaint against the Chinese, and he rejoiced in the success of the British arms against them. He hoped that success would afford the opportunity of making without delay a safe and honorable peace, and reëstablishing that intercourse which alone could render peace of the slightest service. The foreign policy of the Government generally would be directed to the maintenance of friendly relations with all Powers, great and small; it would neither take a tone of haughty intimidation nor of servile submission. If differences should arise, the Government would endeavor to arrange them by a frank explanation. If any remains of animosity existed from the war in which this country had been involved with Russia, he trusted that feeling would speedily be replaced by the friendly relations that formerly existed between England and that country. But of all our alliances, if there were one they should more than another seek to maintain, it was the alliance with our nearest neighbor—the powerful Empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. England could have no wish but for the wealth, the prosperity, and contentment of France, to which, with its great resources, nothing was necessary but the absence of internal political commotion. That was the best Government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people, but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual change. It was with this feeling that he rejoiced that the Emperor and Empress had escaped the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of Her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country? Especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighboring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French Colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because true valor never indulged in bombast. As to the foreign exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that, together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a dispatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That dispatch would be answered, and, he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country. Under all circumstances, and without distinction, the right of asylum would be maintained inviolable, but it was an intolerable grievance that persons having that protection should by their acts involve or embroil England with its allies. As to the home policy of the Government, he first referred to the India bill. A majority of the House of Commons had affirmed the proposition to transfer the supreme authority in that empire to the Crown. That decision would very seriously affect the position of the East India Company. It was the intention of the Government to introduce this session a measure that would secure most of the objects of the bill of the late Ministry, and at the same time be free from some objections to which that bill was liable. He thought abstract declarations of policy of little or no use, but the general course of the Government would be that which might naturally be expected from it. It would firmly and strenuously maintain the great institutions of the country, but not hesitate to propose measures of progress and improvement where amendments might be safely made. As to an amendment of the present system of representation, he believed the House of Commons, under the last Reform bill, had fairly represented the people; he should have been satisfied if, on a question so exciting, no alteration had been demanded. But for three or four years the demand had not only been made, but promised by successive Governments, and occasionally in speeches from the Throne. He would not pledge himself now to introduce any bill of the kind. But as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business allowed, he would carefully consider the defects in the existing system of representation, with an earnest desire that this great question should no longer be trifled with. He hoped next session to be able to introduce a measure which, though it might not please every one, would be accepted as fair and reasonable by impartial and moderate people. In conclusion, he expressed his sense of incompetence to the task he had undertaken, but trusted it would be found, in any event, that he had sustained his political character, and left the interests of the country in no worse condition than he found them.

Lord Granville had no objection to make to Lord Derby's statement, but defended the general policy of the late Government, particularly in reference to the Russian, Persian and Chines wars.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS UPON LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

From the Times, March 2.

If anything could show the power of eloquence, it would be that Lord Derby was able last night to enthral the attention of the Lords, and a still more numerous body of strangers, to a long address, in the substance and sense of which it was impossible there should be any novelty. Everything was found him. Every fact of the case, except the brief communication with Her Majesty, was not only known, but had been sifted again and again. Nor was there any great struggle to be described or victory celebrated. Lord Derby and his host had quietly entered the fortress by default of the defenders, and even at their invitation. There was nobody to be overwhelmed with rebuke or borne down with ridicule. He had neither to stigmatize the measures of foes nor to announce any of his own invention. On the contrary, he was entering into "vineyards that he had not planted and wells that he had not digged," in the shape of bills which he was prepared substantially to adopt, either because his friends had already voted for them, or because, once introduced, it was necessary to go on with them. Lord Derby could not hold out any hope to the partisan most jealous of political originality of either doing anything the late Government was not doing, or leaving undone anything it had in hand. Under circumstances, then, which seemed to preclude all appeal to imagination or sentiment, when it might almost be said there was nothing to say, there are few people who would have had the ability or the inclination to make a brilliant speech. But as there are men who can convert a defeat into a victory, men who can deny a boon with more grace than others can grant one—men who seem to be independent of the occasion and the material forced upon them—so the new Premier was equal to himself, fluent, striking, agreeable, and almost original, when others would find the whole region before them dry, empty, and barren. Nothing has been more handled and vulgarized than the events of this Session, and the measures in progress or in store. They are common as the light, and the east wind we have all been shivering under. Lord Derby has made them his own. No doubt, in this critical age a fastidious dread of what is superfluous haunts many who might inform and delight us if they could overcome it. Happily, Lord Derby has the courage to tell us in his own words what we all knew, and to promise, with a saving difference, measures which have already received the approbation of the leading House of the Legislature.

The first act of the new Ministry and the foremost topic of the speech, as the occasion certainly requires, is the mode of dealing with the offensive dispatch. On this point Lord Derby puts it clearly and forcibly enough that, whereas the dispatch evidently betrayed an erroneous opinion as to the power of a British Government, whether under the existing laws or for the alteration of them, immediate care should have been taken to correct this error. Certainly the French Government ought to have been informed that "notoriety" was a word unknown to our law, and that legal proceedings could not be taken on "suspicion;" that we could only deal with overt acts, and on trustworthy evidence, which it was seldom easy to obtain. As this is the truth, it could have been explained, for it is hard if the constitutional privileges we are so proud of cannot be described to a foreigner. If Government had at the same time taken such vigorous measures as are within the compass of law for the detection and suppression of movements and publications directed against the Throne of our Imperial ally and the peace of France, then it is fair to hope that an explanation would have been accepted, even if it had been necessary to show the French Government that there was a marked and insuperable difference between the laws of the two countries. We are to understand from Lord Derby that steps have now been taken both to enlighten the French Government on this point, and also to prove that we are not indifferent to the life of the Emperor. Such a task, of course, must be easier now than it was six weeks ago. The revelations of the Orsini trial have brought out that, in fact, the conspirators had no more to do with England than with Belgium, or even France, and had only abused the right of asylum to do what they knew every Englishman detested. So, in spite of parties, a Bill adding greater penalties and a most criminal stigma to such conspiracies for the future has now passed one reading by an immense majority. While this is going on here, France also herself must have recovered from her frenzy. So Lord Derby ought to find it easier to answer one public dispatch with another than Lord Palmerston did barely a week after the atrocious attempt. So much, then, for the first step to be taken by the new Ministry. For the rest, Lord Derby promises a Conspiracy Bill perhaps even more effectual than the other; an Indian Bill aiming at the same object, though it is hoped with some improvement; and, if on reflection it is found possible or necessary, to bring in a Bill for Parliamentary Reform, that is promised for the Session of 1859. Lord Derby, himself a member of the Government which brought in and carried the first, and agreeably surprised by the quiet and successful operation of that measure, is of course not the man to deny a second measure of the same kind. These pledges are no small tribute to the late Ministry; nor are they all. Lord Derby gives his willing and glad testimony to the perfect and sufficient state of the national defences, and congratulates the country on the approaching extinction of the Indian Mutiny.

If we say that we are satisfied with this statement, it is rather because it was impossible not to anticipate the whole of it. Such an address is only part of the grand constitutional ceremony we have gone through. The late Government has been censured, and suspended from its functions, not for its policy, not for any of its measures, not because Parliament or the people of England had the least idea of relinquishing their present line of progress, but simply for a particular omission in a matter only indirectly affecting our domestic institutions. Accordingly the whole political property of the late Government has been not condemned, but simply sequestrated, and is now in the hands of certain constitutional assignees, the well known firm of Derby & Co. These gentlemen have undertaken the whole business, pleading, indeed, the difficulty they find in picking up the thread of many a tangled skein, and applying their minds to lengthy correspondence. They very naturally ask for time, particularly in one department, in which the late Ministry had entered into a considerable undertaking. Lord Derby asks a year to get his hand once more into Parliamentary reform, since, though he was apprenticed to it, he has ever since gone into a very different line. Whether the nation will take this year's delay so quietly as Lord Derby seems to anticipate we cannot venture to say, but it is quite evident that if the Liberals of all sorts want a reform bill, or want to turn out Lord Derby on the pretence of wanting one, they can do it at any moment they please. When that is the case it is vain to speak of the affair as being at Lord Derby's discretion or within the scope of reasonable conjecture. The House of Commons has put Lord Derby into temporary possession, as a Sheriff's officer, receiver in Chancery, sequestrator, assignee, trustee in lunacy or minority, or whatever else we may choose to call him. So long as he does exactly what Lord Palmerston would have done, had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated; but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own it is easy to see the result.

Revival of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts this week show that the improvement in trade continues to be slow and partial. Those branches of trade which have extensive relations with America are still greatly depressed, and the operatives, being but little employed, are suffering in some instances extreme destitution. In the iron and colliery districts things remain very dull, and there is a general complaint of a want of orders. The cotton trade is gradually getting into activity, and the number of hands out of work is rapidly diminishing. There is still a good deal of tightness in the silk trade, and many of the operatives are in receipt of parochial relief. From the pottery districts we learn there has not been much improvement at present. The hardware trade remains flat and limited. Considerable distress exists among some of the shipwrights of the northeast ports. The lace trade is gradually recovering.—*London Times.*

Rearrangement of the European and American Steam Service.—The accounts from America having confirmed the present cessation of the Collins line, the proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia screw-steamers, of which Mr. W. Inman is agent here, have rearranged the dates of their sailing. They will start from Liverpool on the alternate Wednesdays hitherto occupied by the Collins steamers. When all the lines were in full Summer operation, there used to be three departures from England for America on one Wednesday, namely: two from Liverpool and one from Southampton; and only one departure on the next Wednesday, namely: the Collins boat, from Liverpool. By the new arrangement the commercial community will still have the same facilities for communication as when the Collins boats performed their service. The Cunard boats will sail hence as regularly as heretofore every Saturday, alternately for New-York and Halifax and Boston. Mr. Inman's steamers will sail for New-York on the Wednesday preceding the Cunard departure for that port, and on the alternate Wednesday there will (when the fortnightly Summer service recommences) be a Canadian mail boat dispatched hence, and an American boat from Southampton for New-York. From New-York the steamers of Mr. Inman's line will, on and after the 9th April, sail for Liverpool on the Fridays preceding the Saturdays that would have been occupied by the Collins steamers. It is reported that the Cunard Company are likely to open a line direct between Havre and New-York, employing their large first-class screw-steamers *Jura* and *Etna* for that service.—*Liverpool Albion.*

FRANCE.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

FIRST DAY.

Condensed from the Times' Correspondence.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 25.—At 9 o'clock precisely the doors were thrown open. There was no rush, no tumult, no wild efforts to dart along. The groups that were nearest the doors were allowed to pass in an orderly manner, on showing their cards, and once past the door-bearers, were shown by the officials to the places already marked out for them. Yet so continuous was the flow that in less than half an hour the large court was almost full, and after half-past 9 the loiterers, however distinguished they might be by the external signs of rank, were unable to get further than the door in spite of the good will of the door-keepers. It would occupy too much space to give the names of the distinguished persons who were present. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the highest functionaries in the Administration and the Court attended. Of the members of the Imperial Household there were General Fleury, M. Valabregue, M. Konigswater, M. Chasseloup-Laubat, and various other members of the Legislative Corps.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

At 10¼ o'clock the burly form of Marshal Magnan was recognized among the crowd, and almost at the same moment the prisoners were introduced. Each was led by two gendarmes, and were placed in order after each other: Orsini, Rudio, Pierri, and Gomez. Their appearance, as might be expected, drew off attention from every other object, to fix it on them. Every eye-glass and every opera-glass was directed to the bench of the accused, and particularly to Orsini. The prisoners were dressed in black, but this was the only resemblance between them. Of the four, Orsini is certainly the most worthy of remark. He is of middle stature, rather stout, full in face as in body. Without being what may be called *distingué*, his bearing at all events contrasts with that of his companions, and gives him the air of a man of the superior classes. He wore neither beard nor moustache, but only whiskers. If he wore a white neckcloth instead of a black one, he would be taken for an advocate or an *avoué* or an *employé* of the upper ranks.

De Rudio is of lesser stature than Orsini, and his features are as pinched as those of the other are full. With the exception of a thin moustache his face was clean shaven. His face might in other times have been well-favored, but his vagrant and wild existence and vice, or suffering, or both, have effaced whatever traces of distinction or regularity it might have originally possessed. His long hair fell upon his shoulders, and was parted in the fashion of hairdressers' journeymen or apprentices.

Gomez certainly has the closest resemblance to the menial servant he personated in the conspiracy. In the first coffee-house or first hotel you enter you may meet visages like his by the dozen.

When the prisoners were seated, and the President of the Court was seen to put his first questions to the prisoners, (the *interrogatoire*,) deep silence succeeded to the buzz which followed their appearance. These questions were purely formal, as to their name, surname, place of birth, profession, &c. After this was gone through the prisoners were removed, and the operation of drawing for the Jury took place. In about a quarter of an hour the proceedings were resumed.

The jurors' names were called over, and in the list those of M. Dusautoy, the Court tailor, whose establishment is in the Rue Lepelletier, and M. Alloury, I believe the well-known writer in the *Journal des Débats*, were remarked. On returning to the bench the prisoners were placed in order different from the first. They were now Gomez, De Rudio, Orsini and Pierri.

The reading of the *acte d'accusation*, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, was listened to with the greatest attention, but the report of Doctor Tardieu, which states that the number of wounded was 156, and the wounds 511, created a profound sensation. When the *acte d'accusation* was read the list of witnesses was called over. The emaciated appearance of several of those persons, many of whom are still forced to use crutches, created a very painful sensation in the Court.

EXAMINATION OF GOMEZ.

The examination of the prisoners then began, Gomez was the first examined. We have already seen from the indictment that this man had made a full confession of the crime; though in this confession he persisted to-day, yet what he said was occasionally marked by contradiction and reserve. On coming to the date of the 14th of January he admitted that he was at Orsini's house at 6 P. M., when the final meeting of the conspirators was held, that he had served them with mulled Bordeaux wine, that he had gone out with them having a bomb and a revolver in his possession which had been given to him by Orsini; but at the same time he declared that he was completely ignorant of what he was to do with the projectile or the weapon, and if he flung the bomb under the Emperor's carriage he only obeyed his master's orders.

"How,"—exclaimed the President—"how is it possible you could consider such an order one to be obeyed?" Gomez made no reply to the question, though it was repeated twice or thrice. He broke silence only to a question as to the pistol of which he was the bearer. He said he was utterly ignorant whether it was loaded or otherwise, nor did he know who loaded it. The President observed that the innocence to which he laid claim was contradicted by Orsini himself, who in his examination said that Gomez should not be considered as a child, and that he knew very well why he had been brought over to Paris. To that he replied, "M. Orsini may say what he pleases." The President directed his attention to the letter of the 9th of October, spoken of in the examination, in which he declared his entire devotedness to Orsini and his plots in favor of the cause of Italy. Gomez remained silent.

EXAMINATION OF RUDIO.

The examination of Rudio then commenced. Rudio had also made a complete confession, and he on this occasion repeated it. While Rudio was in England, nothwithstanding his being a professor of languages, he was nearly starving. He was in this position when he met Bernard, to whom he applied for employment, and who promised to procure him some. Pierri, to whom Bernard recommended him, promised him 336 francs, and 2s. a week for his wife, if he would follow him to Paris, which he did, and when there he told him what he was to do. The matter appeared to him to be too serious, but he found himself committed, and his *amour propre* would not permit him to recede. At the conclusion of his interrogatory the President said to him:

"You belong to an honorable family, but you were expelled from school for your bad conduct, and then from step to step you became an assassin for 336 francs."

These words produced a profound sensation.

EXAMINATION OF ORSINI.

Orsini was then interrogated:

The President—"You first made admissions, and then you retracted them. Finally, on the 9th of February, you addressed a letter to the Attorney-General in which you protest your innocence."

Orsini—I have in fact an explanation to give. I have long endeavored to effect the independence of my country, and this idea has occupied my mind without any feeling of hatred against France being mixed up with it. All my hatred was against the Austrians, who since 1815 have never ceased to persecute us and plunder us. I have never ceased to struggle against Austrian domination, and this is the only crime of which I have been guilty. In 1848 I hoped with all Italy that the end of Austrian domination had arrived. A Constituent Assembly having been convoked at Rome I was elected to form part of it. There, seeing a French army landed, we thought it came as a friend, but when we saw it came as an enemy we were painfully astonished. An engagement having placed a certain number of French soldiers in our hands, we took advantage of an armistice which the French General accorded us to restore him his prisoners. This surrender took place at the advanced posts to the cry of "*Vive la France! Vive L'Italie!*" At a later period every one knows how the engagements, the promises, and the armistice were kept. But in spite of that the political men who then directed affairs at Rome did not cease to show attachment towards France, so persuaded were we all that that war was the act of the Government and not of the nation.

The President—The freedom allowed to the defence ought to make us tolerate such words; but we will revert to them.

Orsini—Be it so; but if I be allowed to explain I shall do so with the same moderation as I have hitherto shown. To return to our sentiments towards France, I will say we consider her as so foreign to what passed at Rome, that in all the conspiracies which have taken place at Rome since the duration of the occupation, measures were always taken and orders given that in case of executions or in case of success, the French army should be spared. The fall of the Roman Republic becoming an accomplished fact, I have not ceased to labor for the liberation of my country. Instead of placing myself, as Mazzini, in the way of conspiracies which sends out a score or so of armed men in the street, where they are stupidly shot down, I wished at first to pursue my object by legal means. When in England I wrote and spoke to the public in favor of political intervention. I applied to the authorities, and I addressed petitions to the Queen for the same purpose. Seeing that all those steps ended in nothing, the faith I had in my cause urged me to find out the reasons of my failure. I will not now detail the reasons which convinced me that the Emperor Napoleon has an interest diametrically opposed to the independence of Italy. Once convinced that this was the great stumbling-block to our independence, I confess that I resolved to kill him. I make this avowal frankly. I should have preferred executing this design alone, but close access to the Emperor was not easy, and I was therefore obliged to seek associates. After having approved my plans and given their consent and assistance, these men abandon me to-day, and it is their testimony which has led to my capture by you. I will not show reprisals. I will not recriminate on them. I pardon them, and I offer my head as a sacrifice to my country. Before my judges I will only occupy myself with one thing—my character. Let me not be judged by the declarations of these men. I do not accuse them. But fear, which is a dangerous counselor, has forced on them a system of allegations which are not in conformity with the truth. The regard which I have for the guilty sufficiently explains what my conscience prescribes towards an innocent person. Mr. Allsop is pursued as an accomplice. Well, then, I am bound to say that Mr. Allsop has never had any knowledge of this project of assassination. He assisted me in the making of the bombs, in the belief that they were to be employed in an insurrectionary attempt in Italy. As to M. Bernard, the respect I owe to truth does not permit me to affirm that I have not told him that the bombs were to be employed in France, but I cannot still assert that I told him so. I oftener conversed with him about Italy, than about France.

This exposition of his plans was made by the prisoner with the utmost calmness; there was nothing inflated in his tone, and there appeared little or no affectation in his manner. The President thought that Orsini was aiming at a character for generosity which was not consistent with his original examination. He reminded him of his remark, that disposed as he was to be generous, the object of that feeling must be worthy of it, and that his accomplices did not appear to him to deserve any sacrifice on his part. He thought he ought to give explanations, the result of which was that each one should keep for himself the part that belonged to him. Orsini related his first meeting with Pierri, and then with Rudio and Gomez. Being pressed on this point he refused to say more. He merely avowed his participation in the transport of the bombs and the fulminating powder. On arriving at the events of the 14th his voice, which was before strong and firm, appeared to falter. He avowed the meeting of the accomplices in the Rue Monthabor, and their proceeding to the Rue Lepelletier. He denied it was he who gave the order to throw the bombs. He himself would not have thrown any. The one he was to throw was given by him to another Italian whose name and coöperation he had concealed from his accomplices. Wounded by the first explosion he had lost his sight, it was he who, before entering the shop of the apothecary, had let fall the pistol and the grenade picked up at two yards from the shop.

EXAMINATION OF PIERRI.

Pierri's examination was rather a laborious task, not only for the reporters, but also for the President, M. Delangle, who was frequently obliged to repeat the same question five or six times before eliciting an answer, or rather something like an answer. Though Pierri could not deny that he had in his possession a pistol and a bomb, yet he evidently labored to take advantage of the circumstance that he had been arrested before the execution of the attempt, and that he did not, consequently, come within the strict rigor of the law, like his accomplices. He maintained that it was merely for his personal defence that he carried the weapon and the projectile found on him, and he declared that in England people generally go about armed by way of precaution against garrote robbers. This species of robbery being unknown in Paris, the word "garrote" seemed a puzzle to the greater part of the auditory; many persons thought he alluded to the superstition of the *loup garou*—a sort of malignant spectre, which, under the form of a wolf, haunts lonely places by night. Pierri admitted that his journey to Paris was with a view toward a revolutionary movement, which he thought imminent. According to his version, it was not he, as stated in the indictment, but Orsini, who purchased at Birmingham the pistols found in Paris; but on this point Orsini flatly contradicted him.

Pierri, it would appear, had been already condemned twice, on one occasion for stealing an umbrella, and on another for stealing a watch. He admitted the fact of the watch, but denied with extraordinary energy that of the umbrella. This part of his examination appears to be omitted in the report published to-day in the official journals, otherwise that report is correct enough. The proof-sheets were looked over by the Advocate-General, but this functionary seems to have exercised his right of censor liberally enough. The original report stated that "Orsini was brought into court handcuffed, but that when he had taken his seat in the dock the handcuffs were removed." The first part of the sentence is struck out, the second allowed to stand.

SECOND DAY.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 26.—To-day the hall of the Assize Court was as crowded as yesterday, and a similar throng of persons of note was present, among others Prince Joachim Murat, the two Princes Czartoryski, Baron Chasseron, son-in-law of Prince Lucien Murat, the Prince de Bauffremonte, &c. Moreover, such of the magistrates as were not kept elsewhere by special duties mustered rather strongly. Yesterday but a dozen or so of ladies, at most, were present, but to-day more than double that number might have been counted. The judicial proceedings commenced at the same hour as yesterday—10½. The first hour was taken up by the examination of witnesses, especially of Mr. Taylor, the English manufacturer, who made the bombs. The evidence has not been of a more interesting character than that of yesterday.

About 12 o'clock the Procureur-General, M. Chaix d'Est Ange, rose and delivered a long and eloquent speech.

SPEECH OF DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

After he had concluded, M. Jules Favre, who defended Orsini, addressed the Jury. In the course of his remarks he said—Orsini asked me to defend him. I did not reject his prayer; but at the same time I well understood the weight of the burden he imposed on me—nay, more, my inability. I expressed to him all the horror which his crime impressed me with, whilst I felt touched by his misfortune, and when speaking of his country I felt compassion at his tears. I told him that for a cause like his—the independence of his country—I would, like him, shed the last drop of my blood; but I added that in the pursuit of that object he had grievously erred; that that error of mind he must expiate, and that his life would be the expiation for the laws he had violated; that his life was drawing to a close, as a punishment due to the great principle of respect for human life, which he had utterly disregarded. I told him I should attend him before the jury, and assist him at this solemn hour. Behold me now at my post. I am not here to glorify Orsini, nor to justify him, any more than to save him. I wish only to endeavor to cast on his immortal soul some rays of the light of truth—of that truth which I trust will protect his memory against the execration of posterity. I do not come here to pretend to excuse, but simply to offer some explanations. I will do so moderately, for I am not like the Attorney-General, invested with the privilege of seeking out at my ease, in history, the causes which render my country liable to a too frequent repetition of similar attempts. I do not come here to save—I do not come even to defend—but solely to explain his fatal aberration, trusting to demonstrate to you that my unfortunate client is not unworthy of some feeling of pity. I will first rectify what I consider to be a mistake of the Attorney-General. The crime has not been dictated by ambition. I never thought that the blood which has been shed could have favored his accession to power. Ambition has not been the great occupation of his life—his whole existence has been one long struggle against foreign oppression. Why, how could it be otherwise? He drew these sentiments, these noble traditions, from the blood of his parents, and was nurtured in them beside the domestic hearth. His father, M. Orsini, took part in our first revolution, was captain in the army under the First Empire, and made the Russian campaign. He was one of that glorious phalanx which, notwithstanding that foreign lands furnished its rank and file, fought in the same cause with France, marched under the same flag, and mingled its blood with ours on the battle-fields of Europe. Force, rather than ideas, raised up that empire; force likewise overthrew it; and after its fall Orsini sheathed his sword. But during the great reign Italy witnessed the realization of the dream she nourished during all the course of her history,—Italian unity under the sceptre of a great chief. Are you, then, surprised that, at the resurrection of the system overthrown in 1815, M. Orsini, the father, should have thrown himself into an enterprise which was destined to restore unity to Italy, that unity which he had seen realized in his youth, and for which he had shed his blood? And do you seek to brand such an undertaking by the name of conspiracy? Beware! That plot, if plot you insist on terming it, counted two conspirators in its ranks whose names history has proclaimed, two conspirators, of whom one found a glorious death upon the battle-field. Orsini, the prisoner, was then 12 years of age. He saw the Pontifical Government uproot the hearthstone of his home, and the dungeon and the scaffold were the fruits which unsuccessful valor had gathered in the combat. At the moment of his death Orsini invoked the name of Napoleon the Great, and you would fain believe that such an entry into life as that of my client, that such recollections were not calculated to inflame his heart with impassioned sentiments. You have just heard it said that Orsini has passed his life in conspiracy. But how could it be otherwise, if you will reflect on the teachings of that past which has been revealed to you? Must not an Italian feel his chains? And you wish that the grand idea of Italian unity, put into practice by him who understood that its establishment demanded the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope—a power which was actually overthrown—you wish that such a remembrance should have perished, and left no trace behind. But it has been said that Orsini took an oath, an oath which he has never violated. In 1846 Tuscany drove him into exile—Tuscany, that is to say, Austria. At length arrived 1848. It is not my business to-day to explain the causes of its birth, but we cannot efface from our memories a time when such an act was permitted. When M. de Lamartine made public his famous manifesto, which Italy hailed as the aurora of her independence, when the news arrived at Paris of the retreat of the Austrians across the Tagliamento, France, if I recollect right, was the first and loudest to applaud. Orsini, still the same, has not changed his sentiments. Universal suffrage gave him a place in the Constituent Assembly convoked at Rome. You know the history of that Assembly. Europe trampled it under foot, and the cannon of France crushed it. This man must then yield to his weakness. This son of Captain Orsini must quit his country once more. He goes to Vienna under the name of Hermann, still pursued, as he avows, by the same demon which pursued him thus far. Seized, bound, led to the citadel of Mantua, which more resembles a tomb than a prison, his spirit remains unbroken. He forces the secret judges to render homage to the serenity of his soul, to the purity of his intentions. The instruments of death were ready, but the devotion of a woman causes a letter to reach him, in which is explained to him a plan of escape. Eight bars of iron are cut through, and, after a long suspension over the abyss, the fragile support gives way, at a height of 40 metres, and he falls into the abyss. He is found by shepherds, who conceal him for 48 hours in the reeds of a frozen lake. He then goes to England, and tries to excite the sympathy of a powerful and generous nation in favor of his unfortunate country. When his legal and legitimate efforts appear useless, his spirit, which again leads him astray, urges him to the commission of a crime, which at this moment he would wish to efface at the cost of his blood. The independence of Italy and he himself are sacrificed, even to the very name he bears, and which he has sullied by assassination. Doubtless such persistence is deserving of blame. A man must know how to bow to force, and before the Cabinet of Kings who tell you, "Your Government displeases me; I destroy it." But all that the work of force is destined to encounter on its way is a resistance which will rather allow itself to be crushed than to submit to reason. In our own history we have proofs of the fact. In 1815, Napoleon was overthrown. A regular Government succeeded a despotism. Well, then, was not that Government, which was accused of having been imposed by foreign bayonets, incessantly menaced by conspiracies, of which our people were pleased to consider themselves, I will not say as martyrs—I will not exaggerate—but as victims?"

The following were M. Favre's concluding remarks:

"Orsini entered on this dangerous path, on which fanaticism urged him, bowed before the man he had intended to strike, and, turning towards the nephew of the great Emperor, said to him, 'Prince, you boast of having issued from the ranks of the people. Well, then, take courage, and extend your hand to the people who are the brothers of the French people. Do not allow Italy to be trampled under foot by the children of the North. The source of your own power is a revolutionary source; bear it always in mind, and you shall be invulnerable.' I have now done, and my last words will be like those of the Procureur-General—a prayer. You will do your duty without passion and without weakness, and God, who judges the great of the earth—God, who measures all human actions, and weighs the lives of men in the balance, of which our intelligence and our hearts cannot have any adequate notion—God, who views the sufferings of this man—his anguish, and the thoughts which have ever agitated his spirit—the ardent passions which have filled his heart—will, perhaps, render to this intelligent and noble soul a pardon which, in their weakness, men will not be able to extend to him."

M. Jules Favre then resumed his seat. The impression produced by these last words was so great that several minutes elapsed before the Court was collected enough to call on M. Nogent St. Laurens, Pierri's counsel.

MM. Mallinet and Nicolet, Rudio's counsel, also appeared to produce much effect on the audience. At 4 o'clock the proceedings were suspended, and the President began to sum up. He finished at 5 o'clock. Then the jury retired. They remained in deliberation two hours and a half.

THE VERDICT.

On their appearance in the jury-box a profound silence pervaded the hall, and a feather might have been heard to drop. The foreman read the verdict which he and his fellows had agreed upon. The reading of the document took up about three-quarters of an hour. The different queries were read to them by the Judges. To 148 they replied in the affirmative; to 25 in the negative, these last relating to the charge of conspiracy with the intention to murder a member of the Imperial Family, the Empress. Extenuating circumstances were admitted by the Jury in favor of Gomez, no doubt as being supposed to have acted by the orders of his master. The passage of the verdict relative to the extenuating circumstances did not contain the words "by a majority of the Jury." The President requested them to return to their room to fill up the omission. In about a quarter of an hour they again appeared, with the additional formulary. The prisoners, who had retired, were conducted to their places, to hear the decision which was to decide their fate. They did their utmost to appear calm, but the extreme paleness of one or two betrayed the internal agony they must have felt at that moment. The Clerk of the Court, M. Commerson, read to them the verdict of the Jury, and at his conclusion the Procureur rose, and demanded in a solemn voice the application of the law. The Judge asked the prisoners one after the other, whether they had anything to say, in answer to the demand of the Procureur?

Gomez replied—No, Sir.

De Rudio—I throw myself on the mercy of the Court.

Orsini—No, Sir.

Pierri—No, Sir.

The Court then retired to deliberate on the sentence. After the lapse of half an hour the Judges resumed their seats on the bench, and the President pronounced, while the same unbroken silence prevailed, the sentence of the Court. It was: Orsini, Pierri and de Rudio, condemned to die the death of parricides; Gomez to hard labor for life.

The first emotion over, the prisoners appeared to hear the sentence with composure. The punishment of parricide, according to the 13th article of the Penal Code, consists in being led to the scaffold to be guillotined, with a black veil over the face, a white shirt covering the clothes, and the feet naked, being previously exposed on the scaffold to the view of the people while the officer reads the sentence of the Court. The President informed them in the usual manner that they had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation, if they thought proper. They made no reply and were immediately led back to their cells.

THE PRISONERS SINCE THEIR CONVICTION.

Paris (March 1) correspondence of the London Times.

Rumors have circulated for the last two days that after all, the life of ORSINI is likely to be spared. To what degree they are entitled to credit, I cannot say. I am equally ignorant on what grounds his title to clemency is based more than his companions. His letter to the Emperor, as published in the *Moniteur* with the rest of the proceedings, has produced an unpleasant impression on the representatives of some of the German States, and it certainly will not promote good-will between the Court of Vienna and that of the Tuileries. It is still the topic of severe remark in diplomatic circles. Though ORSINI is said to display much calmness since his condemnation, yet, to prevent any attempt by his own hand, it was thought prudent to use the *camisole de-force*, or straight waistcoat. The others, with the exception of GOMEZ, who is not condemned to death, are similarly treated. The chaplain of the prison has been with them, but it is not said whether his exhortations have had much effect. They attended Divine service yesterday at the chapel of the prison. The minutes of the trial were to be submitted this day to the *Parquet* of the Court of Cassation by the Attorney-General. They will be distributed, and the Court will appoint one of the *Conseillers* to draw up the report, on which the confirming or invalidation of the sentence of the Lower Court will be founded. I may add that there is little or no chance that the sentence will be disturbed, and it is probable that the whole affair will be decided in the course of the week. I stated yesterday that, on the whole, the trial was conducted with fairness, that no impediment was put in the way of the counsel for the prisoners, and that the report of the proceeding was generally full and impartial. This opinion I formed from personal knowledge of what passed, and it has been since confirmed in every respect by the counsel for one of the prisoners, whose sympathies are far from dynastic. The publicity which the trial, including the speech of M. JULES FAVRE, has obtained, has been, it is but just to add, at the special desire and order of the Emperor.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Medical Department of the University of Maryland has undergone some changes. Professor Thomas resigns the chair of Obstetrics, which he held for ten years. To the vacancy, Professor G. W. Miltenberger, who before occupied the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, has been appointed. Chas. Frick, M. D., of Baltimore, is elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in place of Prof. Miltenberger.

The Emmet Guards of St. Louis have unanimously voted a tender of their services to Uncle Sam against the Mormons and polygamists in Utah. The offer will be communicated to the Governor of that State, and by him to the National Government.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota have made their annual report from which we learn that the building for the use of the University is finished. Of the grant made to the Territory by Congress for the University, (72 sections,) between 11,000 and 12,000 acres still remain to be selected.

Three members of the family of Geo. Jennings, of Cohoes, died last week, supposed to be from the effects of eating stale fish. On the 15th, two more of the family died. Mr. Whitbeck, coroner of Albany county, has taken the matter in hand and will make a thorough examination of the affair.

The Florida *Sentinel* announces that Gov. Perry has authorized Dr. G. Troupe Maxwell, of Tallahassee, to raise a company of mounted volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States for another six months' campaign against the Indians, and that he has accepted the commission.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church has had 857 accessions to the churches within the last few weeks: in the Erie Conference there have been over 700; in the Jamestown District more than 1,300, and in the Pittsburg Conference more than 1,000.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* chronicles the importation of large amounts of corn from New-Orleans, and says the trains of cars go out every day heavily laden with it for different parts of the country.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
	In market to-day.	Rec'pts for the week.				
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2164	46	412	661	670
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	25	30	53	1349	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	......	110	50	72	2795	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	108	69	73	217	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400	......	......	......	......
Total for week	2100	2807	195	640	5022	670
Last week	2572	3539	211	865	5837	375

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,372.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1164	......	......	......	120
Hudson River Railroad	680	......	......	153	250
Hudson River Boats	......	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	320	46	442	505	300
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R.R.	......	......	......	......	......
On Foot	......	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	779	Missouri	—
New-York	481	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	649	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	204	Michigan	16
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	3
Iowa	—	Canada	32

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	10½c.@11½c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c. @10c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@9½c.	8¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As we predicted last week, the free purchases then made—under the stimulus of a full market and low prices, and the cool weather which favored keeping meat on hand—operated against a brisk market to-day. The total receipts foot up to-day 2,807, which is 732 less than for the preceding week. The quality and weights were also inferior, and there were no very extra Cattle offered. Yet the sales dragged heavily throughout the entire day, and notwithstanding the lower rates conceded by sellers, there were still over 200 animals unsold at night. The City demand ran to a very low ebb, for of the entire sales of to-day and the week past, amounting to little over 2,500, an unusually large proportion were taken by country buyers. Some were bought up for further feeding in the adjacent counties, and butchers from Connecticut and other distant points made several purchases. The approach of Spring work increases the demand for working oxen, and a number of farmers were on hand to-day buying this kind of stock. They came very opportunely, as there were plenty of oxen offered as beef, but which were better adapted to the plow and cart—they had hardly flesh enough even for this. There were, however, some good pairs, one of which we saw sold at $210. Others ranged from this price down to $150 per pair.... Ohio and Illinois contributed 1,428 of the 2,164 Cattle received at ALLERTON'S, and allowing the same ratio for the down-town markets two-thirds of all the receipts for the week came from those two States.... The large purchases at Albany for Eastern markets, amounting to full 800 Cattle, were quite a god-send to owners here, though this drain upon the better grades left a sorry lot for our first-class butchers. Every dog must have his day, and the scalawags had theirs this afternoon. Some of them went at prices scarcely equivalent to 6 cents ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses, and they were dear to the purchasers at that, or they will be to the consumers ... We hear of two accidents to Cattle trains on the Erie Road, in one of which a brakeman lost his life. One car-load was hurled down an embankment near Port Jervis, but though the car turned over three times, only four animals were killed outright; several others were much mutilated. As this Company have the credit of promptly paying all losses of stock, the owner of these animals perhaps found a speedier if not better market than would have been realized at Forty-fourth-street to-day.... We give in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
55	Ohio	J. McConnell	J. A. Merritt.
80	Ohio	R. S. Ross	C. G. Teed
75	Ind	A. P. Kinyon & Co.	Allerton & Myers.
56	Ind	S. McKee	Allerton & Conger.
120	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
20	Ind	Van Alstyne	Hoag & Sherman.
62	Ohio	A. Renwick	T. White & Son.
62	Ill	Smith & Duffy	T. White & Son.
51	Ind	McCormick & Nixon	Miller, Haring & Co.
30	Ill	C H. Norton	Miller, Haring & Co.
33	Ohio	Wing & Leak	Miller, Haring & Co.
19	N. Y.	Rider & Co.	Owners.
18	Ohio	B. King	S. Smith.
32	Ind	Smith & Toffey	Owners.
69	Ohio	Emerson & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
33	Ohio	W. Richmond	Budlong & Eastman.
19	Ind	Cummings	Budlong & Eastman.
12	N. Y.	B. Dunville	J. Purchase.
48	N. Y.	Begole & Bills	E. H Shepard.
16	Ohio	D G Culver	Owner
30	Ohio	S. Black	Mead & Holcomb.
63	Ohio	B. Kinney	Doty Wall'g & Phil's.
96	Ill	W. D Powell	W. H. Harris.
50	Ohio	S. Peters	Westheimer & Bro.
31	Canada	C Sherwood	Westheimer & Bro.
17	Ohio	Jas. Croffer	Westheimer & Bro.
63	Ohio	Montgomery & Coney	B Bartram.
18	Ohio	J. Fish	Wm. P. McIntyre.
172	N. Y. & Ill.	Several owners	Wells & Hoxie.
16	N. Y.	B. F. Marsh	Geo. Ayrault.
20	Ill	M. Lauterbach	Owner.
33	Ill	Cowder & Sutliff	Owners.
26	N. Y.	Welch & Cooper	Owners.
48	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
22	N. Y.	Wheaton & Gurney	Owners.
31	Ill	D. C. Gale	Owner.
44	Ill	M. Conkle	D. Barnes.
48	N. Y.	Carey & Shepard	Owners
18	N. Y.	A. Hammond	Owner.
17	N. Y.	J. R. McPherson	Owner.
30	Ind	W. G. Kelley	B. Bartram.
21	N. Y.	A. Crowley	Owner.
30	Ohio	Grant & Allen	Mead & Holcomb.
31	N. Y.	R. T. Pierson	Geo. Ayrault.
17	N. Y.	J. Jones	Miller, Haring & Co.
44	Ohio	Gilman & Dickey	T. Wheeler.
66	N. Y.	Edw'ds & Bartholomew	Owners.
73	Ind	George Sage	Owner.
130	N. Y. O. &c	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
48	Ohio	Montgomery & Wilson	B Bartram.
15	Ohio	R. Murray	Owner.

J. MCCONNELL contributed 55 very good cattle from Ross County, Ohio. They were mostly full blood or grade Durham steers, well fed by Mr. MCCONNELL himself, and classed among the No. 1 cattle of the present market. J. A. MERRITT was selling them at 9c.@10c. Home weight, 1,665 lbs. gross. One of the best pair, weighing upon the scales at the yards, 4,380 lbs. were taken by I ANDERSON at $260, or 10c. ℔ lb., calling them 60 lbs. to the hundred.

R. S. ROSS, of Pickaway County, Ohio, had 80 cattle of his own feeding, which weighed 1,435 lbs. at home. They were of little more than average quality, and bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9c.@9½c.—a few, 10c.

A. P. KINYON & Co.'s 75 good Indiana steers, fed by J. MATHER, were bringing 9c.@10c., by ALLERTON & MYERS. Estimated weight, 775 lbs. net. They were a fine lot, nearly classing with.

S. MCGEE'S 56 head from the same State, selling by ALLERTON & CONGER. Rated 600 lbs net, and bringing about $60 each, or 10c. ℔ lb. One of the finest lots in market.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 120 fairish Illinois Cattle, which S. ULERY was disposing of at 9c.@9½c.; and a few at 10c. Rated 700 lbs. net.

MONTGOMERY & CONEY contributed 63 commonish Ohio Cattle—rated 675 lbs. net—which B. BARTRAM run out at 8c.@10c. W. MOORE took 15 of the best at 10c.

WHITE & SON were selling 62 good Ohio Cattle for A. RENICK—rated 800 lbs.—at 9c.@10c. A few brought a trifle more yesterday. Also 62 Illinois Steers for SMITH & DUFFY at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight, 675 lbs. net.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling for McCORMICK & NIXON 51 light, common Indiana steers, rated 500 lbs., at 8½c., and 30 fair, heavy cattle for C. H. NORTON, at 8c.@9c., a few 9½c. Also, 33 light, common steers for WING & LEAK at 8c., on an estimate of 575 lbs.

RIDER & CAREY sold 19 of their own Columbia Co. cattle at 8½c.@10c. They were good oxen and steers, one pair of which, estimated at 2,460 lbs. net, went to W. LALOR at $240. Two other pairs bought about 10c. ℔ lb.

S SMITH sold 18 Ohio cattle of common quality at 8c., B. RING, owner. Also, with GEO. A. TOFFEY, sold 32 Indiana cattle which they purchased here, at 8c. @9c., estimated 600 lbs. net.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were working off two lots—one of 69 common cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, belonging to EMERSON & Co., at 8½c., on an average of 625 lbs. net; and the other consisting of very good Ohio beeves for COOK & Co., at 9c.@10c. S. T. WILLIAMS bought three of these at $100 each, or 10c. ℔ lb. They were averaging $90 each, and were estimated at 900 lbs. net.

BEGOLE & BILLS had 48 mixed State stock on sale by E. H. SHEPARD, at 7c.@9c.—a few at 10c.

B. KINNEY'S 63 Ohio steers in fair flesh were bringing 8½c.@9c. by DOTY, WALLING & PHILIPS—rated 650 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The numbers of fresh Cows offered the past week have been 150 less than the corresponding week last year, when prices were much higher than now. Beef was then worth 2c. more than to-day, and the Cow stables were searched for fat animals. There is no demand for them now.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 45 fresh Cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$35 for good animals, and $40@$45 for extras. Market amply supplied and sales slow. Very good Cows can now be bought for $35@$40.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extra animals. The few fresh Cows now offering are more than are wanted. Sales are consequently null. One lot brought in would not bring $25, each. They were quite common.

CHAMBERLAIN reports 50 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @$30 for common; $35@$40 for good; and $45@$50 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. Market unchanged. Last week's stock was nearly all sold. The supply is, however, ample.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts increase with the coming-in season of Cows, more than supplying the immediate wants of the market. Dullness characterizes the sales of to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 442 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. Receipts on the increase, giving a large supply. Market dull. "Bobs" are plenty at $1 50 each, and decent Calves sold to-day at 4½c.@5c.

BROWNING reports receipts of 53 Veal Calves, selling generally at 3c.@6½c. Market bad, as the dealers say. Calves weighing 100 lbs. net brought but $3 to-day. A few nice animals sold for 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 73 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. A very few at 7c. Stock of fair quality and in good supply.

SHEEP.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net weight*, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The demand for live Sheep is very limited, while carcases and hind saddles arrive in large quantities from Philadelphia and Albany, the former selling at 7c. ℔ lb. in Washington Market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 661 Sheep, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ℔ lb., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ℔ head. The supply for to-day was light, but sufficient for the few purchasers. The market is far from brisk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,349 Sheep, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c.@11c. But few are in market, and of those few not all are wanted. There was an absence of lambs an unusual thing for St. Patrick's week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,795 Sheep, selling at $3@$5 ℔ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending March 16.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of Sheep as follows:

71 Sheep at	$4 50	$319 50
77 Sheep at	4 37½	336 87
62 Sheep at	7 00	434 00
95 Sheep at	4 25	403 75
29 Sheep at	4 37½	126 88
60 Sheep at	4 62½	277 50

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

127 Sheep for	$693 33	*100 Sheep for	$425 80
33 Sheep for	291 50	62 Sheep for	160 78
6 Sheep for	36 00	66 Sheep for	410 75
20 Sheep for	60 00	359 Sheep for	1,607 00
31 Sheep for	108 50		

* This lot brought 11c. ℔ lb., net weight.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Market abundantly supplied. Packers do not like to lay down heavy hogs upon the approach of warm weather. After the mild season has fairly set in, they pack on ice with safety.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 670 Hogs, selling at 5c.@5⅝c. gross. Market dull and prices declining.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5⅜@5⅝	Corn-fed	7 @7¼
Distillery	5⅛@5¼	Distillery	6⅝@6¾

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	5½@5⅝	7 @7¼
Light Corn Hogs, prime	5¼@5½	7 @7¼
Mast Hogs, prime	4 @4¼	5⅜@5⅝
Still	5 @5½	6¼@6½

Arrivals heavy, demand very light, and prices favoring the buyer.

Markets......*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Monday: 60 bbls. of Ashes; 4,214 bbls. Flour; 800 bushels Wheat; 151,365 bushels Corn; 10,840 bushels Oats; 1,277 bags Malt; 336 bags Feed; 10,487 pkgs. Provisions, and 405 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 60 bbls. Pots, at $6 31¼@$6 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,978 bbls., including 1,123 bbls. Pots, and 855 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 31c.@32c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in good request at our revised quotations; Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do. at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market is less active, but prices are very firm. Sales have been reported of about 650 bags Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; some Maracaibo at 13½c. @14c.; and a lot of Bahia at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate demand at our quotations: New Sheathing, 29½c.@30c.; Yellow do., at 22c @24c.; Old do., at 22½c.@23½c.; American Ingot, at 25½c.@27c.; Chili Pig, at 25c.@26c.; Bolts, at 30c.; and Braziles, at 33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Holders are claiming prices above the views of buyers. Hence, the diminished movement,—sales having been reported to-day of only about 800 bales. The imports at this port since March 1 have been 29,699 bales, and the exports hence, during the same time, have been 6,291 bales. The stock on hand and on shipboard, here, is estimated at 40,500 bales, against 84,500 bales same time last year. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	12	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair	13	13	Nom.	Nom.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 10.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857—bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,237 300
Total	1,245,119
Exported to date	809,407
Stock on hand not cleared March 10, 1858	435,712

DRY GOODS—An auction sale of very desirable French Spring dress goods, imported by Messrs. BERNARD & HUTTON, occurred to-day. The attendance was remarkably large and the competition was quite brisk, so that the extensive catalogue was quickly disposed of at prices very little below the private trade currency.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 40c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 65 @$1 75 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, while Mackerel and Herring are sparingly sought after, at our quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 75 ℔ cwt; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $11 50@$11 75 for small No. 1; $10 50@$10 75 for large No. 2; $9 for medium and small No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1; $9 25@$9 62½ for No. 2; and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ℔ bbl; Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Connecticut Shad, $11 50 for No. 1, and $10 50 for No. 2, ℔ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and drooping, the demand being very limited, and almost wholly for home use. Sales 6,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 00@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in slack demand at steady prices. Sales 400 bbls. low to good Extra at $4 55@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is sparingly sought after at languid rates. The transactions since our last comprise 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25 @$2 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are very moderately inquired for at about previous quotations.

FRUIT—The general demand is limited for the leading articles at our quoted rates, including Layer Raisins at $3 20@$3 30, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 60 ℔ whole box; Prime Currants at 9½c.@10c.; Filberts at 7c.; Walnuts 7c.; Prunes at 7½c.@11c.; Figs at 5c. @6½c.; Citron at 17c.@17½c.; Shelled Almonds at 21c.@22c. ℔ lb. Peanuts, $1@$1 12½ ℔ bushel. Havana Oranges at $8 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request for home use, at full prices. Sales 12,300 bushels, in lots, including ordinary to prime Red Western, at $1 05@$1 21½; fair White do., at $1 30; and inferior to prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant, depressed and declining. Sales 26,000 bushels New Crop, at 64c.@69c. for inferior to very choice White, and 69c.@70c. for prime Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 68c.@72c.; State Barley at 60c.@70c.; and Barley Malt at 78c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are selling more freely, at 45½c.@46½c. for Western; 44c.@45c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 25c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations.

HIDES—Are quiet at former prices. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 212 363, against 39,414 same time in 1857, and 31,000 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Is scarce and quiet, including prime Cuba, free, at 70c.@72½c., and in bond, at 55c., cash, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—The demand is fair, chiefly for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 5c.@8½c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $26@$27 50, usual credit, ℔ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $57@$58 for Refined, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Pig is in limited request, including foreign, at $5 87½@$6, and American at $6@$6 12½, ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, 6½c; pipe and sheet, 6½c, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after, yet holders claim full prices. French Calf Skins are quiet, yet steady, at $1@$1 10 for 20-lb.; $1@$1 05 for 25-lb.; 95c.@$1 for 30 lbs., and 85c.@90c. for 40 lb. English Salted Sheep Skins continue quiet, at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for shipping at strengthening prices.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, at advancing prices. New-Orleans 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5½c.; Clinch, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply and good demand at $3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Holders ask $4. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request at 42c.@45c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar ranges from $2@$2 37½c., and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ℔ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is salable and firm at $1 55 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4@$6 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $35 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is salable and buoyant at 53c. @56c. for fair to prime, ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm is in limited demand and is quoted at $1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are selling to a moderate extent, including bleached Winter Whale, at 68c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 30 ℔ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon, and $2 87½@$3 12½ ℔ basket. Palm Oil, 8c. ℔ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@95c.; Red Oil, 40c.@45c., ℔ gallon. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm at 60c.@61c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For week ending March 15]—Sperm continues in good demand and firm at our quoted rates. The transactions for the week include sales of 965 bbls. in parcels at $1 25@$1 25½c. ℔ gallon. In Nantucket the sales embrace 1,100 bbls., at $1 25. Whale is in active demand, wholly for manufacturing, and is very firm. The sales do not reach the extent of the previous week, owing to holders not inclining to sell at present prices. The transactions include sales of 1,500 bbls. at 54½c.@55c., and 265 bbls. black, etc., at 50c. ℔ gallon, cash, the market closing with considerable more inquiry and an upward tendency. In New-London, sales of 2,200 bbls. selected the past week at a price not transpired. Whalebone—There is considerable speculative demand, with sales of 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 80c., and 6,000 do. Northwest at a price not transpired.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ℔ ton: Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues heavy and languid. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 55@$16 60 for Mess, $16 40 for thin Mess, $15 85 for sour Mess, $15 50@$16 for prime Mess, and $13 50@$13 55 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in better request and are worth 8⅞c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6⅝c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ℔ 100 lbs. Also, by auction, 131 tcs. damaged at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is more freely offered, but is not actively inquired for at our quotations; Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 12½@$1 30 for fine, ℔ sack; Turk's Island, 19c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6¼c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6⅞c.; Buck, 6⅞c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@13c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in demand at quoted rates: No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.@62½c.; Mace, 45c.@50c.; Cassia, in mats, 30c.; Pepper, 9½c.@9¾c., free, and 8¼c.@9c., in bond; Pimento, 7c., free, and 6½c., in bond; Cloves, 8¼c.; Race Ginger, 5c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in better request, at a shade higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 6c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are scarce, and wanted at rising prices.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics:

	Stock, March 1, 1858.	Imports since March 1.	Sales since March 1.	Stock, March 16, 1858.
Cuba, hhds	3,523	3,000	4,200	2,323
New-Orleans, hhds	8,460	5,800	7,650	6,610
Porto Rico, hhds	210	860	975	95
Melado, hhds	5 928	1,200	3,300	3,828
Havana, boxes	3 751	2,850	4,600	2,000

There are also 10,000 bags on hand.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 lbs. prime Tallow at 10½c.; and 2,500 lbs. rough flat at 7½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand is somewhat brisker and prices are very firm.

TIN—The market is quiet and prices of most kinds favor buyers. We quote: Straits at 27½c.@28c.; Banca at 28¼c.@28¾c. ℔ lb.; Plates at $9@$9 25 for I. C. Coke, and $10 75@$11 for I. X.; Terne at $8 @$8 50 for Coke, and $10@$10 25 for Charcoal, ℔ Box.

WHALEBONE—The *Shipping List* reports sales of 10,000 lbs. Polar, part for export, at 80c., holders now asking over 85c., and 2,000 lbs. choice Northwest Coast at 75c. ℔ lb. 20,000 lbs. Whalebone brought 6¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 340 bbls., in lots, at 22¼c.@23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¼c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, and shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, Cotton 7-32d. @5 16d ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: three ships from New-Orleans to Liverpool, cotton at ½d.@⅝d.; a Bremen bark from Charleston to Bremen, cotton ⅞c. and rice 35s.; a brig from Minatitlan to Cork for orders, mahogany, &c., £3; a British brig hence to Belfast, I., corn, 8d.; a brig to Cardenas and back, molasses, $3; a schooner, 196 tons, to St. Thomas and St. Croix, $600; a brig to San Juan, Cuba, and back, sugar 35c., and molasses $2 50; one to Turk's Island and back, salt 14c.; a schooner to Barbadoes, 65c. ℔ bbl.; a brig to St. John, N. B., flour, 30c.; and a ship, 550 tons, hence to Kingston, Jam., thence to Liverpool, London or Bremen, on private terms.

Live Stock Market Reports.

[W. W. WOLFORD'S Bull's Head, Washington-av.]

ALBANY MARKET, MARCH 16.—BEEF CATTLE—600 at market. Extra $5; first quality $4 75; second quality $4 25; third quality $4.

COWS AND CALVES—30 at market. Extra $60; first quality $50; second quality $40; third quality $40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—700 at market. Extra $6; first quality $5; second quality $4; third quality $3.

ALLEGHENY (Pa.) MARKET, March 16, 1858.—BEEVES—The market was dull and the quality of stock offered rather inferior; of 975 head offered only 500 sold, and part of these were taken on Eastern account. Prices ranged from 2c.@4c., gross, equal to 4c.@8c., net, but the ruling rates were 3c.@3¾c., for good medium to prime.

SHEEP—2,350 head offered, and 450 sold, at 3c.@3½c., gross, the rest being sent East.

HOGS—About 1,200 head offered, and 225 sold, at 4c. @5c., gross, as in quality. The rest were shipped East.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

The market for Beef Cattle was not so well supplied this week, being scarcely equal to the demand. Most of the stock, however, was of a better quality than the week previous, and prices for the best quality advanced slightly. The offerings amounted to only 1,150 head, all of which were sold at from $7@$8 @$9@$9 50, and a few from Chester County at $10 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep was much smaller than for several months past, the demand greatly exceeding the offerings, which only amounted to 2,100 head. All of these were soon sold at from $3 25 to $4, $4 50 and $4 75 each, according to quality and condition.

HOGS—We have but little change to note in this market, the supply being about equal to the demand, and prices remaining the same as previous weeks. 2,000 head were sold at from $6@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS—There was a slight improvement in this market, the demand for milch Cows being quite active. 275 head were sold at from $40@$65 for milch Cows, and from $20@$35 for dry Cows.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A course of four lectures will be delivered on THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director of the French Institute for Young Gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SUBJECTS.

March 18......*Madame De Staël.*
March 25......*Chateaubriand.*
April 1......*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8......*Beranger.*

Course tickets, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Tenth Lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. Dr. STORRS, at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Influence of Climate Upon Civilization.* Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lec. Com.

LOLA MONTEZ AND HER FANCIES.—Mr. JOBSON, author of the *History of the French Revolution*, having been released from Eldridge st. Jail, to which he was consigned for pretended contempt of Court by this kind Old Lady's instrumentality, will lecture on the subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Hall, No. 659 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—DR. DOREMUS will deliver the second lecture of the course at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

The solidification of carbonic acid gas will be exhibited among other illustrations.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. MILHAU, RUSHTON, MEAKIM, or GREEN, Pharmaceutists, Broadway.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE (in English) a new lecture on the *Comic History of Love* at the spacious German Theatre, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, THURSDAY EVENING, March 18. Before the lecture a thrilling Drama, entitled LOLA MONTEZ IN BAVARIA.

GEO. W. CURTIS ON THACKERAY.—THE third lecture of the course at the new Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, will be delivered by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray.* Tickets at the door, 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF PERSONS interested and opposed to the widening of Duane st., between Broadway and City Hall place, will be held at No. 94 Chatham-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of
ROBERT JONES, Chairman.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 12 William-st., New-York.

LADIES' HEAD DRESSES FOR DINNER PARTIES.

Ladies' head-dresses for *matinees.*
Ladies head-dresses for *soirees.*
Ladies' head dresses for operas.
At GENIN'S Bazaar.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director......B. Ullman
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the three ticket offices.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, at 7½,
Sixth Night of Meyerbeer's Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal rôles by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEN, DUBREUIL
AND CARL FORMES.
On SATURDAY—Positively the
LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
To commence at 12½; to conclude at 3 o'clock.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Admission 50 cents to all parts.
By general request,
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
On MONDAY—Most positively seventh and last night (but two) of THE HUGUENOTS
The sale of seats commences this morning.
The HUGUENOTS will be succeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
Whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo players, is daily expected

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor....Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Achmet, his Vakeel......Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders......Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment......Mr. A H Davenport,
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment......Mr. Blake,
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment......Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment......Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment,
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Soubadars, Sepoys Hindoos, Hockahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell......Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children......Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant......Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice......Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Dramatized by Mr. H. WATKINS from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and read by its MILLION of admirers
THE CONSTELLATED BEAUTY
Of this wholly original American production, brought out as it has been in a
STYLE OF LAVISH MAGNIFICENCE,
And received on every occasion with
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
Is beyond all conception, and must be seen to be appreciated.
This great play will be repeated THURSDAY and FRIDAY; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, with the following cast of choice ability:
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student..Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress....Mrs. C. Howard
Ernest Heine......Mr. D. Ryan
Col. Shannon, P. Cunningham; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Darke, Miss Melissa; Mad. Auderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine Miss Partington. The numerous other characters by members of the dramatic company.

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN,
And the laughable farce of
THE IRISH LION.

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures; are all to be seen there now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c., all to be seen as usual.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1858,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented Buckstone's thrilling 3 act drama of
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
A GIPSEY STORY.
Cynthia, the gipsey girl......Miss Laura Keene
Starlight Bess, ballad singer, &c......Miss Polly Marshall
Agnes....Virginia C. Howard | Hagar......Miss Wells
Lemuel, a gipsey boy......Mr. H. A. Perry
Ishmael, the wolf......Mr. H. F. Daly
Cheap John....Mr. Jefferson | The Kinchin......Mr. Peters
Alfred......Mr. Stoddart | Capt. Hugh......Mr. Gile
No other piece will be performed the same evening.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.
RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS,
after a brilliant career in Boston of 60 nights,
And positively the last engagement of these
WONDERFUL ARTISTS IN AMERICA,
previous to their final retirement from the stage,
THE PEERLESS BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME.
THE BEAUTIFUL SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,
THE DASHING MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
assisted by the
GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF PANTOMIMISTS AND ESTABLISHED FAVORITES.
Full particulars in future announcements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall......Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THIS EVENING, March 18,
THE NENA SAHIB; OR, THE DEMON OF CAWNPORE.
Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor......Mr. J. Canoll
Captain Montgomery......Mr. J. J. Prior
Mrs. Montgomery......Mrs. J. J. Prior
The performances will commence with grand Acts in the Arena by all the Equestrians.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the new drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY.
Donald Leslie......Mr J. H. Allen
Mickey Magraw......Mr. G. L. Fox
Jessie Brown......Miss Fanny Herring
To be followed by the Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1858,
Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, entitled
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Othello......Mr. McKean Buchanan
To be followed with a grand Historical Drama, entitled
DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILLE.
To conclude with the farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Fancy Dress, Military and Civic Soiree, April 8, at the Crystal Palace, in which the Liederkranz Society are expected to participate, are now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

GRAND ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—THE new large organ just erected in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. will be exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, when EDWARD JARDINE and ROBERT ELDER, Organist of the Church, assisted by several gentlemen of the first reputation will perform. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE MONSTER SOIREE.—Military Companies, Societies, Clubs, &c., &c., intending to use their banners, flags, insignia, arms, emblems, &c., &c., in decorating the Crystal Palace for the 8th of April, will please report to the Executive Committee at their office, No. 566 Broadway, where a diagram of the Palace may be seen.

COLOSSAL FETE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—ALL persons wishing to contract for furnishing supper, hat-room accommodations, stands for confectionery, gloves, bouquets, &c., must apply to the members of the Executive Committee, at their office, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—PARTIES WISHING to hire stands for the sale of different articles, at the Palace, on the evening of April 8, can do so by applying at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 566 Broadway. PRICE OF STANDS $10 EACH. The choice of places will be given in rotation, as applied for.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Convention of the Knights Templars, at the Crystal Palace, April 8, now ready. Price $2 for a lady and gentlemen; ladies' single tickets $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A daily morning meeting for prayer is held in the Lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing 35 minutes. The public are invited to attend.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO STATE THAT ORVILLE GARDNER, who is expected to be present in the Seventeenth-st Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday next, will not be in the City on that day.

FINE ARTS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Miss S. HELEN RICHARDS, who has for ten years been Principal of the Female Department of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., will receive into her family as pupils, young children of eight years old and under. It is her design to furnish such physical, mental and moral training as to meet the wants of children so young. For particulars, address Miss R., at Hanover, N. H.

REFERENCES.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., New-York City.
Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, New York Medical College, New-York City.
Rev. AMASA CONVERSE, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. HENRY STEELE CLARK, D. D., Philadelphia.
Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass.
Rev. E. H. BARSTOW, Newton Centre, Mass.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.)—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; Charles A. Swift, of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistant Principals. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location, it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER—"St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and tutors, schools with books, pupils &c., and teachers with desirable positions. Music and French teachers wanted. Schools and school-copartnerships bought and sold on commission. Send for a circular. Wanted, several teachers for public schools.
SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIROUS of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 124 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, embroidering &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, BY A young lady, in a pleasant location, with a respectable widow lady without family preferred. One occupying a whole house and where no other boarders are taken.—One or two neatly furnished rooms would be required, for which a fair compensation will be allowed.

Parties having such accommodations may secure a desirable and permanent boarder by addressing, stating full particulars, location, terms, &c., O. B. *Times Office.*

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A well furnished, private and highly respectable house, where there are few or no boarders, a front parlor and bedroom attached, on first or second floor, with partial board. Location to be above 8th-st., below 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable reference will be given if required. Address F. M., Box No. 1,886 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of desirable rooms, unexpectedly vacated, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required. Apply to No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A grown daughter desires pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, with board. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 24th sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address A. H., *Times* office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SELF, WIFE AND two children, 4 and 9 years of age; front room and bed-room, with all the conveniences attached, gas, &c.; location between 15th and 29th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged, stating terms, which must be moderate. Address W. H., this office.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife with a strictly private family; the house has all the modern improvements; the apartments consist of one splendid parlor, furnished with rosewood sets and one or two bedrooms, situated No. 109 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on second floor, or pleasant room on third floor, with or without partial board, on moderate terms. Single gentlemen will find pleasant accommodation. Family private. Apply at No. 104 Sullivan-st., above Spring.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY gentleman and wife, from June 1st, for three months, within an hour of the City. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, if required; also single rooms, in a first-class brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th st., first house west of 6th-av.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a small family; board for the coming Summer, on a farm healthily located, within an hour's distance from the City. Address, with terms, references, &c., to Post-Office Box No 3,861, New-York

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, IN A PRIVATE family, between Wall and Fulton Ferries, in Brooklyn, by a gentleman wife, two children and nurse. Address S. MORLOW, Box No. 2,141 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT FULL OR PARTIAL board, in a strictly private family, for one or two single gentlemen. Apply between 12 o'clock M. and 4 P. M. at No. 285 West 19th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS' IRON FIRE-PROOF AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE—A large size safe, with combination lock, furnished with drawers complete; cost $600; price $400. Inquire of F. KISSAM, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Married Bachelor.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—The Christening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Brian Boroihme.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery — Othello — Sudden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Warlock of the Glen—Irish Lion—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 18.

The Star of the West leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.

The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant preliminary business, the Utah Memorial was ordered to be printed. Mr. Hale had a personal explantion with Mr. Benjamin, in which he corrected a statement of the latter respecting Mr. Hale's remarks on a former occasion. Mr. Crittenden spoke on the Kansas question. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that the evidence showed it to be against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. C.'s speech excited great attention, the Senate Chamber being densely crowded by members of the House, and others. He spoke with emphasis and power in condemnation of the fraud attempted to be put upon the people of Kansas, and inquired if Senators could turn from the overwhelming evidences of fraud to legal technicalities and presumptions of law. Kansas, he showed, could not be a Slave State, and asked what the South hoped for in this controversy. He alluded to the Missouri Compromise, and said it would have been better to let it stand. It had become a hallowed bond of Union. Mr. Crittenden's speech was most able and impressive. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, followed in opposition to Lecompton, after first complimenting Mr. C.'s speech. He then discussed at length the Slavery aspects of the question. In the House of Representatives the memorial of the Utah Legislature was ordered to be printed. Mr. Quitman appealed to the House to take up and finish the Army bill. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, spoke in favor of increasing the regular army, and referred to the prospective extension of our country by the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of raising volunteers rather than increasing the regular force. Mr Bingham, of Ohio, was opposed to any increase, whether of regulars or volunteers. In reference to Utah he thought peaceable means should first be tried, and expressed confidence in their success. Mr. Bryan, of Texas, advocated volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier. Mr. Giddings spoke briefly in defence of the Indians. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered an amendment that the portion of the bill designed for the benefit of Texas shall not go into operation in case of the secession of that State from the Union. The House then adjourned.

A dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, authenticated from private sources, states that Gen. Calhoun, in view of the latest news from Kansas rendering certain the election of the entire Free-State ticket, has declared his intention to give certificates to those to whom they rightfully belong. The friends of Lecompton seems to be gaining ground backwards very rapidly.

The proceedings in the State Senate yesterday offer nothing worthy of special mention. In the Assembly, Mr. Dayton presented a petition signed by eight hundred persons, asking for the repeal of the Brooklyn Building Association acts. Mr. Jas. W. Hamilton, one of the witnesses in the Castle Garden investigation, having again refused to answer the Committee's interrogatories satisfactorily, was brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was ordered into custody until such time as he may be ready to answer the questions put to him. A great amount of routine business was gone through with.

From our files by the *North American*, whose arrival at Portland we announced in yesterday's impression, we obtain and publish a report of the trial of the conspirators for the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French. The whole trial, and more especially that part where the prisoners, in accordance with the custom that prevails in France, were cross-questioned by the Court, will be found extremely interesting. There does not appear to be any reasonable hope that the Emperor will commute the sentences of Pierri, De Rudio, or Orsini. We also publish among our foreign extracts a synopsis from the London *Times*, of the Earl of Derby's ministerial manifesto, together with the comments of that journal on the new Premier's intended policy.

A straight Republican State Convention for Rhode Island, opposed to the action of the late State Convention in changing the name of the party to "American Republican," assembled at Providence yesterday for the nomination of a State ticket. The present Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State were nominated for reelection, and the other candidates are new men.

The Address for the removal of Judge Loring, who rendered the decision under which the fugitive slave Burns was delivered up to his master in Boston some years since, has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening. Very little business of importance was transacted.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. Nothing important was done by them.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in the City yesterday, with unusual display and enthusiasm. The weather was very fine and the turn-out of the military and civic organizations was very large. At night the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Young Sons of Ireland, and several military companies, continued the celebrations in dinners and balls, all of which were largely attended and highly enjoyed.

The annual meeting of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society took place Wednesday evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. C. J. Jones, and Rev. C. W. Denison. The exercises were diversified by singing and prayer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, some important business was rapidly transacted. Frederic Wagner, on the 29th February last, fired a pistol at George Wehr, in his room at No. 102 Pitt-street. He pleaded guilty to an assault, and will be sentenced on Saturday. William Lee, indicted also for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault. He stabbed John Aufenanger, at No. 779 Greenwich-street, on Nov. 15—wound not dangerous. To be sentenced on Saturday. John Brewer, for stealing a horse and wagon, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Timothy Hampton, for stealing some saddles and bridles, went to the same Institution for three years and six months. Four boys, named Miles, Collins, Brady and Ryan, for burglary, were sentenced—Miles to the State Prison for two years and six months, and the others to the House of Refuge; and John Corbitt, for petit larceny, was dispatched to the Penitentiary for four months.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Sabbath movement was held last night in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, at which a series of resolutions, recommending moral efforts for the suppression of Sabbath profanation, were unanimously adopted.

The examination of Jacob H. Mott, arrested as an accomplice of Brotherson, in the huge defalcation in the Union Bank of this City, was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. The cashier and paying-teller of the Bank were examined, and further proceedings were adjourned till to-day.

The men, Murphy and Kelly, who were so dangerously stabbed during a bar-room fight in First-avenue on Tuesday morning, were alive last night, though the chances of either's recovery is considered very doubtful. Their *ante-mortem* statements were taken yesterday by Coroner Connery.

Mr. Isaac H. Smith, who was shot on Sunday evening in Canal-street, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 26 Beach-stree His shattered arm was amputated on Monday. He continued to sink from the moment of the operation to the hour of his death.

The daily prayer meetings are thickening in number daily and increasing in attendance. Yesterday the first one of the sort was held at Burton's old Theatre on Chambers-street.

The General Markets, yesteaday, were dull and heavy for Cotton, Flour and Corn. Prices of latter declined. Wheat was in fair demand at full rates. Sugars were brisker and firmer. Provisions were quiet, and Pork tended downward. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkably important. There were 579 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were moderately supplied with poor animals yesterday, the receipts for the week past being 2,807, or 732 less than the preceding week. But the large stock laid in by butchers at the last week's full market so far diminished the demand, that sales were very slow under a decline of ¼c.@½c. from the low rates of last Wednesday, and some 250 animals were left in the yards unsold at sundown.

The Southern Monarchy.

A writer in one of the recent numbers of *De Bow's Review*, which, as our readers probably know, is the planted but, as yet, unfruitful germ of a new Southern political economy, has just been startling some of our Southern cotemporaries by an elaborate article in exposition of the errors and fallacies of Democratic Government, and in favor of the establishment of a monarchical rule upon this Continent. The signs of the times, as well in the South as in the North, are carefully enumerated, and their value estimated by our political philosopher, who draws from them all the satisfactory conclusion that the better classes of the American people are rapidly wearying of their existing institutions; and that the absolute failure of our forms of Government cannot be much longer concealed, either from the world or from ourselves. The City of New-York, he thinks, would, to-morrow, vote itself under the control of a constitutional monarch with a lively sense of gratitude, and he is very sure that the people of the South will not much longer tolerate a Government controlled by a "foreign" popular vote.

The article is well and gravely written; and, although we do not anticipate that it will be followed up by an immediate proclamation of the empire at Washington, and by the investiture of James I. with the sceptre and the orb of sovereignty, we cannot but arrest our attention for a moment upon the curious coincidence which exists between the avowed conclusions of this Southern economist, and the insinuated ideas of certain Southern Senators and representatives who have been making themselves particularly conspicuous during the seemingly interminable debate which is now going on at Washington over that dismal abomination—the Kansas-Lecompton bill. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in especial, has relieved the sad monotony of sectional recrimination by an elaborate speech, in which he assumed the dissolution of the Union as his starting point, and then went on to examine the probable consequences, to either division, of that momentous event. This speech deserves, at least, the praise of freedom from the vulgarities of partisan babblement by which too many even of the Senatorial disquisitions upon Kansas have been belittled and disgraced. Senator Hammond evidently doesn't care a rush what becomes of the Democratic Party. He is profoundly indifferent to the fate of Mr. Buchanan; he ignores the existence of Mr. Douglas—the sorrows of Governor Walker touch him not; nor is his heart moved by the pathetic appeals of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and of all the other respectable Aarons of this commercial metropolis, in behalf of their guide, philosopher and friend.

Senator Hammond talks neither for this man nor that, neither to secure the vote of this district nor to strengthen the hands of that Postmaster; neither to explain a letter which he wrote to his constituents a year ago—nor to affect the nominations of next year's Convention—but gravely if not wisely, and strongly if not sensibly, to the great point of eventualities about which everybody has been chattering for years past, but which he seems disposed to look fairly in the face. And he talks as his compatriot of *De Bow's Review* writes, though with less specific clearness, in the sense of an anti-republican theory of government and to the issue of an authority ruling from above below, and absorbing in itself all the powers now delegated by the people of this country to their agents. It is well that the matter is thus brought home to us. We believe that if the spectre of Disunion which has troubled the peace of so many good men for so many years is ever to be laid, it must be first fairly evoked, as it is by Senator Hammond, that the people of all parts of the Union may see just what its proportions are, and what mischief it is capable of doing.

Senator Hammond, then, calls Disunion up. He paints to the Senate and the country the pictures of the North and of the South as Disunion would leave them—the North beggared by the loss of those commissions upon the Southern produce, by which, as Mr. Hammond thinks, the Northern communities are now chiefly sustained—the South fortified in her own self-respect, and binding all the nations of the earth in pacific subjection about her feet with cords of cotton, those willow-withes which the Sampsons of England and the North are powerless, thinks Mr. Hammond, to break asunder. He sees the Northern streets alive with bannered hosts of starving men, shaking fire and terror abroad throughout the land—"ghosts of Mendoza stalking" from the Atlantic to the Lakes, and a disorganized society rushing madly down the steep declivities of ruin into the gulf of Vigilance Committees. He sees, too, the South firm in her ordered hierarchy of higher and lower, and presenting a serried array of irresistible autochthonous armies, supported by the magnificent "surplus" wealth of the greatest "producing community" in the world. And he forestalls any criticism that may be offered upon these prophetic drawings of his from the pages of the census and the popular impressions of the relative wealth of the North and South, by denouncing the whole of our census-books as "trashy" and "perfect nonsense." This is rather hard upon Mr. Hammond's countryman Mr. De Bow, of South Carolina, whose work these "trashy census-books" have been with pomp and circumstance proclaimed to be—but as we have excellent reasons for believing that De Bow's censuses *are* extremely imperfect, we are ready to overlook the vehement and scornful phrases applied to them by the Senator, and to put them out of the discussion. Nor shall we attempt to reason with Mr. Hammond on any basis of economical science. To open such an argument with a gentleman who gravely declares that a country's export of the one leading staple, by the sale of which it supports itself and its population, is the measure of its "surplus wealth," would be a sad waste of time. If Mr. Hammond keeps his plantation-books on the theory which he applies to national balances, the life of his chief accountant must pale by the contrast all that Dante ever conceived of the torments of Malebolge. We will go then, with the illustrious South Carolinian to those reports of the Treasury which he graciously commends as authentic, and we will ask him to compare the movement of foreign commerce in some of the least important Northern ports, far removed from the Southern trade, with the vivacity of those Southern ports which are to monopolize the carrying trade of the new Southern empire, and to yield "upon an export of $220,000,000," apparently from an *export duty* (which we will not do Mr. Hammond the injustice to imagine that he supposes now to exist, though his language is certainly equivocal,) a "revenue of $40,000,000." In the year 1856 161,088 tons of shipping in all cleared outwards, from Charleston, S. C., which is certainly a leading Southern port. In the same year from Oswegatchie, in New-York, (did Senator Hammond ever so much as hear of Oswegatchie?) 318,644 tons of shipping in all cleared outwards for Canada. From Savannah in the same year 87,726 tons of shipping were sent, loaded chiefly with the "royal merchandise" which holds the world in awe. From Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, in the same year, 750,001 tons of shipping connected one section of the Empire State—a "producing and exporting section" Senator Hammond will observe—with British America. Does this look as if our unhappy Northern Confederacy were like to go begging its bread while the Cotton Empire shall glow in purple and gold and all manner of fine things?

The Southern Empire, says the Senator, can "raise, equip and maintain an army of a million soldiers." Does the Senator know what it costs to keep a fighting-man a year in the field? In the United States Army, just now, about $1,500. In the army of England, $240. But we will say $200, and still we must beg our Senator to reflect upon the ways and means of supplying the trifle of $200,000,000 *per annum* out of the Southern Empire, reduced in executive "producing" force by just one million of arms, and liable to the perpetual drain which a large army makes upon the population. And in reflecting thereupon, let him consider that he has tripped a little in his estimates of comparative "producing force," as reckoned by himself upon the basis of exports alone. He gives the South a "surplus production" of $16 66 per head, more, he thinks, than the proportion of any other people. England he computes to produce less than sixteen dollars per head of "surplus" for export, But the export of English productions in 1854 was $486,000,000, on a population of 27,000,000, which the Senator will see amounts, not to $16, but to $18 *per caput*.

It would be easy to go on and show that nothing can be more fallacious than the idea that the wealth and production of Free States in modern times can possibly depend upon any single branch of industry, and so to disabuse the Cottonocracy of their natural but untenable delusion in regard to the importance of their pet staple to the perpetuity of the universe. But we leave our readers here to ponder the chances of that Monarchy which De Bow prophesies, and for which Mr. Hammond has fulfilled the anticipative functions of a Secretary at War and a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Kansas Debate.

Senator Crittenden made a capital speech yesterday on the Kansas bill. It was clear, forcible and patriotic. It discussed the merits of the question upon the broadest ground, instead of dealing with technicalities and niceties of legal construction. It was addressed to the common sense of the country, —and not to their sectional prejudices or partizan resentments. Everything, said the veteran Senator, stamps this Lecompton instrument with fraud. All the evidence we have from Kansas, the protests of her people, the testimony of the federal Governors sent from Washington, the language of the Constitution itself, shows conclusively that it has been passed for the purpose of entrapping the people of Kansas into a false position. The vote of the 4th of January proves that a very large majority of them are opposed to admission with that Constitution. No man can reasonably doubt that this is so,—and probably there is not a single Senator at Washington who does not know it perfectly well.

Mr. Crittenden is therefore for setting aside all the technicalities of law and the subtleties of argument, and acting upon this plain and palpable fact. If the people of Kansas do not desire admission why should it be forced upon them? What section has anything to gain by such a process? Mr. Crittenden attributed the whole movement to a desire, on the part of the minority and their affiliated partisans, to obtain possession of the State Government for a year or two. But he insisted strenuously upon the injustice, the unfairness and the impolicy of thus grasping at a temporary advantage at the expense of permanent principles and settled good faith.

This speech is important, not only for the effect it is likely to have upon the sentiment of the country, but as an indication of the views of the large conservative class of Southern men represented by Mr. Crittenden. We do not suppose that his speech can be regarded as the programme of the party of Southern Americans with which he acted at the last election, though it is not unlikely that they may follow a leader so eminently entitled to their confidence and respect. But the great body of Southern conservatives will think upon this subject as Mr. Crittenden speaks; and they will give no countenance or support to the violent measures by which a fraudulent Constitution is sought to be forced upon an unwilling people.

Lord Derby's Inaugural.

Our British cousins frequently complain of the inordinate length of our Presidential Messages, inaugural and others, and possibly not without some show of reason. The Queen of England, at least in her speeches from the Throne, sets the wholesome example, whenever she has nothing particular to say, of saying it as briefly as possible. But this example her Ministers do not always scrupulously follow, and Lord Derby departed from it very widely indeed, in his first speech from the Treasury Bench in the House of Lords on the evening of the 1st of March. For this dereliction the Earl had, indeed, a good excuse. A speech, of course, he was called upon to make, and in circumstances extremely hostile to speech-making. For he had accepted the Government of England as a sudden prize at the hands of capricious fortune, and he could hardly have known very clearly what he meant to do with it, when custom and the decencies of office demanded of him a full exposition and explanation of his intentions and his policy. It was but natural, therefore, for the new Premier to seek refuge from an inconvenient lucidity in the abundance of his fluent oratory, and in the vague splendors of his ever-brilliant rhetoric. His speech nearly fills one broad sheet of the *Times*, while all that it distinctly conveys of the policy which he proposes to develop before Parliament may be condensed into a single sentence. Lord Derby inherits the measures, but not the mistakes of his predecessor. He accepts the alliance with France as altogether desirable; he condemns the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon as a crime not against humanity alone, and order, but against law and liberty; he believes the laws of England fully equal to the prevention and the punishment of such conspiracies as that of Orsini and his accomplices; but he will not suffer the inconsiderate letter of Count Walewski to pass uncontradicted, and he will take the earliest opportunity of setting the French Government right upon a subject upon which the French Government must by this time be most amiably anxious to be corrected. He will treat India as cleverly as circumstances may permit, and he will give "his grave attention" to the great question of a reform in the representation. The meaning of all which is simply, that England, in changing her Ministers, has not changed her attitude before the world, and that the Tories, in accepting the administration of authority, have not attained the reality of power.

This speech of Lord Derby, then, apart from its interest as a piece of astute and effective composition, delivered in the most conspicuous seats of the British Legislature by one of the finest of living debaters, is chiefly valuable to foreign observers from what it leaves unsaid. It is valuable, because it demonstrates the secret of Lord Palmerston's overthrow to have lain in the growing public distrust of that ingenious, but unprincipled Minister—and, while it reassures the world on the question of peace, as affected by the disposition of the present English Government towards its Imperial ally, makes doubly sure the certainty that England will continue to maintain the position which she recovered, on the night of Lord Palmerston's fall as an independent power, uninfluenced in the integrity of her domestic affairs, and uncontrolled in the diplomacy of her foreign relations, by the overshadowing importance of the Tuileries. Whether the Earl of Derby shall be able to hold the reins of Parliament for six weeks or six months is comparatively a matter of slight importance to all the world beside himself and his friends. But it is a subject of sincere satisfaction to the friends of constitutional and rational liberty to see the Commons of England asserting, in the midst of a vaguely menacing diplomatic *imbroglio*, the value and the dignity of free institutions as something paramount to all other national considerations whatever. By this assertion Lord Derby has bound himself to stand. By this assertion Lord Derby's successor, be he who he may, will be bound to stand as well; and we may reasonably believe that the lesson thus read from St. Stephen's will not be thrown away even upon the French Colonels and the satraps of the modern Cæsar. The modern Cæsar himself has already laid it to heart, and when we consider the knowledge which he has heretofore shown of England and of English affairs, it is not unreasonable to believe that his apparent forgetfulness of the national character with which he was dealing in the question of the Refugees, may be justly chargeable rather to the self-confident misrepresentations of Lord Palmerston than to Napoleon himself. The Emperor certainly spoke through his advocates, when M. Chaux-d'Est-Ange, in summing up for the Government against Orsini and Pierri, reminded the Court and the Jury that "it would be rash to condemn the laws of England, which Frenchmen so little understood, and which deserve all the respect due to the laws of a great people." It may be, indeed we believe that it is, now too late for Napoleon III. to regain either at home or abroad the ground which he has lost since the 14th of January. But France and Europe have profited by his loss; and the coincidence of a constitutional victory in England, with the manly speeches just made in the French *Corps Legislatif*, in condemnation of the "repressive policy" of the Empire, and with the manly vote of the hero of the Malakoff, General McMahon, against organized martial law, and universal *espionage*, will not be thrown away upon the Constitutionalists of the Old World. Lord Derby's Ministers may, perhaps, do little good. England will doubtless be thankful if they do only a little harm. But they have already been made the instruments of that particular good which was most important to be done in Europe at this particular moment of time.

Unpaid Appropriations.—During the last few years the Legislature has appropriated large sums to Educational and other Institutions, to be paid when there should be money in the Treasury applicable to such purposes. But there being no money, the appropriations remain unpaid. The claims thus outstanding amount to $1,070,000, as reported by the Comptroller. That officer recommends, in view of the embarrassed state of the Treasury, that such gifts be postponed, or the laws authorizing them repealed.

The carelessness with which Legislatures saddle pecuniary obligations upon the State is highly reprehensible. It is seldom considered how or when they can be discharged. Appropriations thus made are the standing grief of Comptrollers, whose business it is to find money when the Treasury is empty. The Comptroller enjoys no sinecure at best; but if the bottom of the public chest were not so painfully visible, the office would be less unpleasant and laborious than it is.

Railroad Freights.

In recent articles respecting the proposed imposition of canal tolls upon railroad freight, we have stated that the principal lines in this State have for years been carrying freight at a loss—that is to say, the cost of freight-trains has exceeded the receipts for transportation.

Divers motives have prompted the roads to take this suicidal course. One has been a simple spirit of competition. The Erie and the Central are rivals for the trade between this City and the West. Accordingly, they "run" each other much in the same way that steamboats engage in racing. Another motive has been to divert business from the canals. Still another, and perhaps the chief, has been to swell gross receipts, with a view to enhance stock prices; for the uninitiated believe that a railroad which does a vast business must make a great profit.

By putting down prices below the point of remuneration, freight is secured, and revenue obtained. Thus we find that last year the receipts of the New-York Central from freights amounted to $4,589,275 88, while from passengers they were $3,147,636 86—the excess from freight over passengers being $1,141,639 02. Those of the New-York and Erie were, from freight, $4,182,979 27; from passengers, $1,495,360 96—the excess from freight over passengers being $2,687,618 31.

In the cases of both these leading roads freight receipts largely exceed the revenue from passengers, constituting the chief part of the earnings, which foot upwards of eight millions for the Central and nearly five millions for the Erie Road.

Now it is evident that this is a game which cannot last. The Railroads must abandon it, and when they have recourse to remunerating prices they will cease to be the dangerous enemies of the Canals which for the past five years they have been. Their system of business has been like that of merchant who, buying his goods on credit, and contemplating bankruptcy, undersells his honest neighbors. The way in which he can afford to do this is no mystery; but such an expedient to gain custom is in its nature temporary. The railroads have been trading at the expense of their stock and bondholders. They have done a large business but are about at the end of their rope in that direction.

The above views are fully sustained by the Annual Report of the late State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Seymour, the essential portions of which we published yesterday, in the Times. Not the least instructive suggestion of that document is that which relates to the freighting business of railroads.

No one who studies this subject in the light of experience, and with knowledge of facts, can doubt that the canal will be able to hold its ground in spite of railway competition, based, as that competition is, on prices too low to pay running expenses. No extraordinary legislation is necessary to bring about this result. A little patience only is needed, and we shall soon see the laws of trade and business asserting themselves.

The Little Giant.—Mr. Douglas is expected to make the closing Anti-Lecompton speech in the Senate on Monday next. Illness has kept him from his seat for several days past; but his friends at Washington report that he is in such a stage of recovery as justifies the expectation of his addressing the Senate at the conclusion of the Kansas debate.

His speech will be looked for with interest as well by opponents as admirers. It seldom befalls a public man to occupy a position so conspicuous as that in which the Illinois Senator has placed himself. Heretofore a partisan of the straitest sect, his opposition to the policy of the Administration on a vital question took the country by surprise, while it has arrayed against him the hostility of life-long political associates. But Mr. Douglas is a man of courage as well as talent, and will meet the occasion with a spirit fully equal to its requirements. Should his health permit, he will doubtless make one of the ablest speeches ever uttered by him, against the Lecompton Constitution.

Charity at the Crystal Palace.

The "grateful return of Spring and the soft south wind" upon the brief interjectional Winter to which we have just been subjected, after months of mildest temper, and which we have borne as badly as prosperous people usually bear a trivial misfortune, will make us all, no doubt, very genial and happy, and dispose us to believe that nobody can possibly be ill off in this "best of worlds." But the real laborers among the poor and the wretched tell us a very different story. They remind us that the "opening of the season" is to many a family in this great City but the prolongation of a trial already bitter enough, and the end of many a hope deferred. They show us their lists of starving men and women, longer than we would care to think of or could be willing to believe in, were they not forced upon our attention, and they ask us to make for others that pleasant Spring-time which Heaven makes for us. There is work, much work, still to be done, if we would lift the burden of that "crisis" which has passed away from Wall-street and the financiers, off from the homes and the hearts of thousands of our people. Let us believe that their appeal will not be uttered to deaf ears. One association alone, the "Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society," assures us that after distributing, in bread and other necessaries, all the accumulated contributions of the Fall and Winter, they now find themselves pressed upon by hungry thousands, and know not where to look for the means of meeting the want on which they cannot idly look unmoved. They have therefore organized a brilliant *fête*, which is to be given on the evening of April 8, in the Crystal Palace, for the relief of the poor, and they call upon the town to celebrate in this way the coming of Easter. All over Christendom the Easter-time is a season of light gayety, color and movement. It is a season, too, of cordial charity and Christian interchange of kindly offices. How, then, could our people better keep this most Christian of festivals than by a *fête* so glittering as this which the society offer and in so good a cause? Everybody knows what the Crystal Palace might be made; how its vasts aerial spaces might be starred with light, and its many corridors made gay with devices, flags and pennons—how eloquently music may discourse beneath those resonant domes. All these capabilities of the place have been studied by the Committee in charge, and everything that can be done we may be sure will be done to make this sadly-neglected pleasure-house of the people all that it should be for one night at least of the year. And in this way the *fête* may do us an unexpected good. It may determine us to take possession of this rare building and keep it for our coming Park. But, however this may be, the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society have conceived a grandiose experiment upon the good taste and the good feeling of Gotham, and it will be our shame as well as our fault if the result thereof be not memorable in the annals of our City.

Burton's Theatre.

Mr. Burton follows closely in the footsteps of Mr. Stuart, and in fact does more, steps into his shoes, and uses them like the Giant's seven-league boots to keep pace with the rapid and enterprising manager of Wallack's Theatre. The Mormon piece announced by Mr. Stuart has been "done" by Mr. Burton. The cotemporaneous drama will always be liable to this kind of competition; a popular subject cannot be claimed by any manager as his individual right. It must be simply a question of who shall seize the topic first.

In this instance Mr. Burton has done so. The drama of "The Mormons," produced at this house on Monday and repeated last night, belongs to the new school, and is an addition which will increase its growing popularity. Although not strong in point of plot, or artistic as regards construction, it is a well written, curious and interesting play. The subject is an unsatisfactory one to handle in a serious vein, inasmuch as the grand arch-demon Brigham Young cannot be disposed of to satisfy the demands of poetical justice. In such a case it would be better to treat it broadly; to hold Mormonism up to ridicule rather than execration. The author of Mr. Burton's piece has not done so. He excites indignation, but does not appease it; and in consequence any scene of the play is better than the last. But the drama aims "to exhibit a practical view of the actual and existing doings of the Mormons in their own homes," and this it does with the aid of a thready story. Brigham Young, Kimball and Pratt are the principal characters, and they talk the highest Mormonism, which to Gentile ears sounds very much like the highest blasphemy. Some coarse expressions of the prophet are retained by the dramatist, which are not actually needed, and which in fact are ugly blemishes on a picture otherwise free—singularly free—from exaggeration. The ceremony of "Sealing a Second Wife" in the Mormon Temple (said to be "an accurate representation,") is dull and preachy, but from the nature of the ceremony interesting; the rocky nook in the mountains, with an excellent automaton procession of United States troops in the distance, is good; the interior of the Harems; the rebellion of the Wives; the halt of the Hand-cart emigrants, and some other scenes, are capitally conceived. The dialogue is good, but in the second act there is a tendency to vulgarity, which might easily be avoided. We refer to the speech of *Chatterina Noggs*.

The drama has been placed on the stage in a creditable manner; the scenery is good; also the costumes. It is excellently acted—one of the best acted pieces, indeed, we have seen under this management. It is but right, however, to make an exception to this general remark—an act of justice towards the quiet and careful many. The gentleman who plays *Godfrey Blair* is unequivocally and unreservedly bad. He plays it with an amount of rank and furious stupidity which would, under favorable circumstances, reduce the price of admission and materially increase the commercial value of pea-nuts.

Mr. T. D. English is said to be the author of the piece, but there is no announcement of the fact on the bills. A good house gave the drama a good reception last night, and it is, we fancy, destined to enjoy a long and prosperous career.

City Items.

Robbery in the Park Bank.—On Monday last $115 in bills were stolen from the Cashier's desk of the Park Bank in Beekman-street. Captain Weed, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and officer Michaels was instructed to investigate the affair. This officer made diligent inquiries, but could only learn that three little boys had been seen loitering about the Bank on the afternoon of the robbery. The next day, at the Museum, his attention was attracted to three little fellows among the audience, who appeared to have more money than they well knew how to dispose of. Their pockets were crammed with sweetmeats, which from time to time they purchased at the refreshment stand in the building. The officer finally took them into custody on suspicion, and brought them to the Second Precinct Station-House. They were searched, and $39 in gold found upon them. They gave their names as Van Tinny, aged 12; Madelina, aged 13, and Tereshio, aged 8 years. The two first named stated their residence to be at No. 8 McDougal-street, and the latter at No. 28 Clark-street. They at first refused to state where they obtained the gold; but, after a few hours' incarceration, acknowledged themselves to be robbers of the Park Bank. They stated that they had seen the bank bills lying upon the cashier's desk and formed a plan to obtain possession of some of them. The desk was too high to reach over, and was surrounded with a close iron railing. Only the youngest of their number could get his fingers through this railing, and he was "boosted" up by the other two so that he could reach. Then watching a favorable opportunity the little fellow stuck in his fingers and drew out the bills, some of which were badly torn by coming in contact with the bars through which they were dragged. They then went and had a "fine time" at the Museum and elsewhere, first dividing their booty. They spent largely for cigars and chewing tobacco, and, as they state, "had coffee and cakes just as often as they wanted to." They are yet detained in the Station-house.

Counterfeit 10's on the Bank of Rutland, Vt., were seen in the City yesterday. Vignette, female seated on a globe, with an eagle on her right and a medallion of Washington hung round his neck. The vignette is supported on the right by a portrait of Washington, and on the left by one of Franklin. On each of the four corners there is a figure "10." Between the figures 10 on the left of the bill is an agricultural device, and between the figures on the right of the bill is a device representing a group of cattle, driven by two men. The notes are dated Nov. 1, 1854, and signed "John B. Paige, Cashier," and "G. F. Hodge, President." An effort to pass one of them was made at the grocery corner of Lispenard and Church streets.

Messrs. Handen & Barber think we have done them an injury in interpreting the meaning of their "Fanny Fern tobacco"—which certainly was not our intention. They assure us that their article is entirely free from any adulteration, and that it is manufactured of a perfectly pure tobacco.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting last evening, and adopted a report in favor of organizing a Young Men's General Committee, to be composed of five delegates from each Ward. These delegates are to be chosen on the 19th of April, and are to meet for organization on the 21st of May.

The Christian Association has addressed a friendly letter to the members of the Fire Department, inviting their attendance at religious meetings to be held this evening in Rev. Mr. Wood's, Rev. R. M. Hatfield's and Rev. Dr. Armitage's Churches.

Mr. Brevoort, Special Aid to Superintendent Tallmadge, went to Poughkeepsie yesterday to get Dr. M. W. Gray and bring him to New-York, for trial on charges connected with the death of Miss Beneway.

The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 8½ o'clock last evening, came from the Church at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, and was caused by the issuing of a large quantity of smoke through a defective stove-pipe.

Notaries Appointed by the Governor.—*New-York.*—Hooper C. Van Vorst, Archibald S. Van Dusen, William A. Timpson, Henry C. Banks, William Curtis, William Poole, John B. Satterthwaite, Allan Melville, Washington Wheelwright, Harman C. Tellmard, John H. Pentz, Elijah H. Riker, William Van Hook, J. B. Varnum, Jr. Frederick R. Lee, Thomas S. Somers, Thomas McMahon. *Kings.*—Eliphalet A. Thurston, Richard J. Todd, Edmund Terry, Jacob J. Bergen, Brooklyn.

Board of Education.

The Board met at 5 P. M. yesterday, the President, William H. Neilson, Esq., in the chair.

The journal of the last session was read, amended, and approved. The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools were read.

A communication from the School Inspectors of the Thirteenth Ward was read, representing that the school-houses in the Ward, with few exceptions, were perfectly safe.

A communication from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, nominating Joseph F. Joy Trustee, was presented and referred.

Mr. Curtis presented a communication from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, recommending the erection of a new building in place of Ward School No. 40, in Twentieth-street, and representing that the old building was unsafe.

Mr. Monteith made a speech. He said the Board had laid this matter on the table several times, and in the face of this the Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, assisted by the President, who came from the same Ward, brought this matter up again. The movement was a humbug, and—he did not like to use hard terms—

Mr. Curtis—Go on.

Mr. Monteith—Go on? It is a humbug of the meanest kind. The school-house, the speaker said, he himself had examined. There was no necessity for closing it, and there was no danger in continuing to occupy it. He was sorry that such action should be taken by a President whose first professions were so much for economy, and who was elected on the express pledge of economy. Were they going to submit to this imposition? Now, just because the Eighteenth Ward in its liberality had given them a President, must they therefore submit to this? He did not see the joke of it. He pronounced the action of the Eighteenth Ward Officers a dirty, little trick.

Mr. Benedict took the chair, and the President arose to reply to the gentleman from the Twentieth Ward. He gave the history of the causes which had led to the action of the officers of the Eighteenth Ward. He himself had thought the school-building perfectly safe, but the building had been condemned, and others better qualified to judge than himself, had pronounced it unsafe. Was a gentleman to rise on this floor and impugn the action of sworn officers? Was their action to be pronounced a dirty trick? He contended that the officers of the Ward had acted correctly.

Mr. White said Mr. Scott, the Principal of School No. 40 was a humbug, and that he had constantly reported that the building was unsafe in order that a new one might be procured.

Mr. Eager asked if Mr. Scott was on trial.

Mr. White reiterated his opinion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Monteith thought the school-house could be altered.

Mr. Green vindicated Mr. Scott. He moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Repairs.

After some further debate, it was so referred.

A communication from the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward, with a resolution providing for the appropriation of $23,600 for the erection of a new school-house in place of No. 21, in Marion-street, was read.

Mr. Warren thought the Fourteenth Ward did not need a new school-house. The average number of pupils at each of the schools of that Ward was only about 160.

Considerable debate followed. An amendment offered by **Mr. Green**, providing that no action should be taken on the subject until the Committee on Sites and School Houses had examined it, was carried. An amendment offered by the same gentleman, proposing that $21,255 be appropriated, instead of the amount first named, was also carried. The resolution accompanying the communication of the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, was then carried.

Mr. Green presented a resolution directing the Clerk to procure from Albany a copy of the bill now before the Legislature, continuing the commission to revise the School laws. It was objected to and laid over.

Mr. Sinclair presented a resolution providing for the election, at the next meeting, of a City Superintendent and Assistant-Superintendent of Schools to take effect from June 1st next. Adopted. The report of the Committee on Printing, with a resolution authorizing the payment of $2,643 96 to Wm. C. Bryant & Co. for printing, was presented and adopted.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Note from Mr. Scott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the statement made in the Board of Education, that the undersigned has constantly reported the building of Ward School No. 40 as unsafe, in order in this way to get a new building for No. 40, permit me to state that, from the middle of October, at which time public doubts were entertained of the safety of the building, up to the 3d of March, at which time the last examination was made by a Committee of Builders, I have steadily endeavored to allay the fears of the pupils and their parents, by public statements made before the whole school. I beg leave to state further, that on the afternoon of the 1st of March, I prepared a statement for the *Evening Post*, certifying, over my own signature, my favorable opinion of the safety of the building, from a nine years' connection with the same. The statement was withdrawn after it was in the hands of the printer, at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in view of another examination by a Committee of Builders. That report of Builders, so authoritative and so thoroughly condemnatory, at once placed the matter beyond the necessity of my statement, as Principal of the School.

DAVID B. SCOTT, Principal No. 40.

Prayer Meeting at Burton's old Theatre—The young men of the Christian Association have leased Burton's Theatre for a limited time to be used daily for a prayer meeting, between the hours of 12 and 1. Rev. T. L. Cuyler took the lead of the services at the first meeting, which was held yesterday After prayer by Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Mr. Cuyler said

At the request of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I have come to conduct the service to-day. At last we may congratulate the defenders of the stage that a theatre has become a school of virtue and not a school of vice—a house of prayer, and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of penitence, and not the scene of fictitious grief over fictitious sorrows! Let us give God the glory! This is not the first time that a theatre in New-York has been used for a daily prayer meeting. In 1831 the old *Chatham-street Theatre*—a haunt of obscenity and vice—was purchased by a Committee for purposes of worship. It was during the height of the great religious revival of 1831 that two gentlemen called on the lessee of the theatre and proposed to buy his lease. "What for?" said he. "For a Church." "A what?" "For a Church," replied the gentlemen. The astonished man broke into tears and exclaimed, "You may have it, and I will give $1,000 towards it!" The arrangement was completed. It was announced to the actors that there would be preaching *on that stage* every night! The first prayer meeting in the theatre was attended by eight hundred persons. Among those who offered prayer were the late Rev. Heman Norton, and Zachariah Lewis, one of the early proprietors of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. On the 6th of May the house was consecrated to the service of God, under the title of the "Chatham-street Chapel." Rev. Mr. Finney preached from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" For seventy successive nights Mr. F. preached there to immense audiences. The bar-room was changed into a prayer room! The first man who knelt there poured fourth these striking words: "Oh, Lord, forgive my sins! The last time I was here thou knowest that I was a wicked actor on this stage. Oh, Lord, have mercy on me!" For three years Mr. Finney preached in the "Chapel" until the erection of the Broadway Tabernacle. That glorious revival of 1831 brought into the churches of New-York many of our best men—our most active, judicious and zealous Christians and philanthropists. To-day, for the second time in the history of New-York, we set apart a disused playhouse for a temporary house of worship. Oh, what fearful soul-tragedies may have been enacted in this very building! From yonder "pit" how many a ruined young man may have gone down to the pit of endless despair! Let our services here be as solemn as eternity. May no false fire be kindled on God's altar! May the Holy Spirit be here, and may this former habitation of the Tempter be the very habitation of Immanuel—the house of God, the gate of Heaven, to souls seeking after Jesus!

Another gentleman present related an anecdote of a lady who had two daughters on the stage, who, together with their father, were hopefully converted by a tract left with one of them while asleep, by the side of a sick friend whom she was watching. This tract was entitled "Do you pray?" Another anecdote of an actress living in Elm-street was related.

Another gentleman (whose name we could not learn) announced that Edwin Forrest was a subject of he all-prevailing revival.

New-Haven Railroad Accident.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, between Locker's Corner and Stamford, thirty miles from New-York, between the midnight Express train which brought the North American European mails and a freight train. Both were coming towards New-York, but the freight train had been forced off the track by the breaking of a flange of one of the wheels of the first car, and was thus delayed half an hour. As the midnight Boston Express was due, men were sent a quarter of a mile back with lanterns. But the dense fog at the time made signals useless, the Express passing the signal men and not applying the brakes until immediately upon the rear of the freight train. The engineer jumped off, escaping with a few bruises. The engine was badly injured, driven off the track, and one freight car was shattered to pieces. The conductor was slightly wounded, every other person on board escaping. The train was brought at once to the City by the engine of the freight train, after a delay of a little over one hour.

The Stabbing Case in the Seventeenth Ward —Ante-Mortem Examination.

John Murphy and Joseph Kelly, the two men who were stabbed on Monday night in a porter-house affray corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street, were alive last evening, but their recovery is still regarded very doubtful. Coroner Connery yesterday took their *ante-mortem* depositions.

Joseph Kelly sworn—I was in Mr. Bryne's store, No. 169 First-avenue, on Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock, when Lalor, O'Connell and two others came in. They had a drink and Lalor offered his hand to me, when I said I don't like to shake hands with a man who has a dislike to me; I also said I had heard that he said the first time he would see me he would lick me, and I said "you are not able to lick me;" he then said I won't *gostering* at all about it; I then said, "stand out if you are a man," and struck him with my left hand; the two men, Connell and another then stood between us; at this time Lalor drew a knife, I think, from his pants, and stabbed me in the abdomen; I then fell near the barrel, and kept kicking with my feet, to keep him off, when he again stabbed me several times; I shouted for a policeman, and they ran away; I saw Murphy lying on the floor after being stabbed also; then the two men who stood between us moved to the side of us; they said, "Go in, Lalor;" the unkind feeling between Lalor and myself arose from my being beaten some months before by several men, and Lalor passing by at the time, said, "Go in, boys;" I thought the action was unmanly.

The deposition of Murphy is nearly the same as the above. At the conclusion of the examination the Jury rendered a verdict against Lalor, who still remains locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Kelly and Murphy. Several persons were yesterday committed by Justice Steers as witnesses in the case.

The Canal-street Shooting Case.—Death of Ex-Alderman Smith.—Ex-Alderman Isaac H. Smith, of Booklyn, who was shot in the arm last Sunday evening, while passing through Canal-street, in company with his wife, on their way to church, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence No. 20 Beach-st. The arm was amputated Monday afternoon. Coroner Hills proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, yesterday, and commenced an inquest by taking the testimony of Mrs. Emily Smith, wife of the deceased. She stated that about 7½ o'clock Sunday evening her husband and herself passed the corner of Canal-street and West Broadway, on their way to Church. After they had crossed the street, two men came running towards them. One of the men struck Mr. Smith as he passed, and the same instant a pistol was fired. Her husband instantly exclaimed, "Emily, I am shot," and her husband immediately went across the street to a drug store, but being refused admittance, went into a confectionary store near by, and there remained until a policeman arrived with a carriage and took them home. She did not know the two men who ran towards them, or see who fired the pistol. Both the persons she saw were dressed in dark clothing.

The further investigation in the case was adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning. Mark Johnson, the barkeeper of the Peoples' Saloon, No. 388 Canal-street, who fired the pistol, is still detained in custody to await the result of the inquest. Since the death of Mr. Smith, the Police have been making vigilant exertions to find the three Eighth Ward "Short Boys" who created the disturbance at the saloon, which has resulted in Mr. Smith's death. The three Short Boys, it will be remembered, assaulted the proprietor of the saloon, when the latter sent the barkeeper after a policeman. After the barkeeper reached the sidewalk, the rowdies assaulted him, and he discharged a pistol at one of them, the ball of which missed the party for whom it was intended, and unfortunately hit Mr. Smith in the arm. The deceased was a native of New-Hampshire, and nearly 50 years of age.

Descent on a Disorderly House—Thirty Persons Captured.—About 11 o'clock last night, twelve of the police attached to the Mayor's Office, under command of Sergeant Croft, made a descent upon the notorious resort No. 108 Bowery, which has been for a long time a rendezvous for thieves of all kinds, and prostitutes of the lowest grade. The police were in plain clothes, and when they entered the place secured the doors so that none could escape. Thus taken by surprise, the persons within the place—thirty in all, including ten females and the proprietor, (a German,)—made no resistance, and were taken quietly to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were all locked up for the night. They will be examined before the Mayor this morning.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, when Messrs. Purdy and Carrigan were deputed to proceed to Albany, to give any explanations which have been refused by the Superintendent and the Cashier of Castle Garden, in the inquiry which is now pending. No other business was transacted. The following is the usual weekly statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to March 10, 1858			4,546
No. of emigrants arrived since to March 17			542
Total			5,088
To same date in 1857			11,368
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	1,730	1,581	1,879
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	103	111	153
Total	1,833	1,692	2,032
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 10	$12,018 74		
Receipts since, to March 17, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	592 00—		13,210 74
Total			$45,366 63
Disbursements as per previous account, to March 10	$29,526 18		
No payments on March 10			—$29,526 18
Balance of Commutation Fund			$15,840 45

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Personal.

Colonel Samuel Colt, of Hartford, has purchased the famous "Charter-Oak Chair," refused by the Corporation of the City on account of its extravagant price. The Colonel paid $500. The chair is made from pieces of the Old Charter Oak, which exists no longer, except in scattered fragments.

The recusant witness Wolcott, says the *Union*, remains an inmate of the keeper's office at the Washington Jail, having the privilege of taking out-of-door exercise. His New-England friends do all in their power to make his position endurable.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has appointed Col. Schouler, of the *State Journal*, to the office of Adjutant-General of the State. It is reported, however, that the Colonel will presently return to Boston to assume the Editorship of the *Bee*.

Twenty-six Dacotah Indians, of the Santee tribe, have arrived in Washington, adorned with more than the usual quantity of savage finery, to treat for a cession of their lands at the head of the Minnesota River.

His Excellency, Mr. Dallas, according to the *Times'* report, was in the gallery of the House of Lords on the evening of the 1st inst., listening to the new Premier's manifesto of his intended policy.

Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council," and "The Spanish Conquest," is about to bring out a tragedy. The title is "Oulita, the Serf."

A celebrity of Paris, Count Noé, has just died. His son, the well-known caricaturist, who, in consequence of a quarrel with his family, assumed the name of Cham, steps into a large fortune.

A set of jewelry and a handsome service of plate have been presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the Irish comedians, by their admirers in Charleston.

Lieutenant Ives, who was sent out at the head of the expedition to explore the Colorado River, has been detached from that service and ordered to another duty in the same vicinity.

Mr. Sherer, of Washington County, Penn., has recovered damages of $3,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injuries sustained some time since by an accident on the road.

Thomas Washington Smith, who shot Richard Carter at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia last Fall, is said to have become hopelessly insane.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned to Pittsburg in very poor health. He will retire for a while from official service.

Dr. Charles Mackay is lecturing to good houses in Charleston.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell has taken the place of Hon. W. A. Harris as publisher of the Washington *Union*.

John O. Sargent, who for some time practiced law in Washington, has left the Capital, and now has an office as Counsel in Wall-street.

Sig. Gajani lectured on Monday evening before the Smithsonian Institution, on the "Catacombs of Rome."

Rufus Choate has been engaged for the defence of Tuckerman, the mail-robber.

Mr. Vandenhoff's Shakespearean readings and Lectures have been received with great favor through the Western and Southern States.

Miscellaneous Items.

One Tauney, living on Bear Creek, Texas, recently shot and killed Mr. Edwards, who lived in the same neigborhood. Both parties belong to respectable families.

The journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia have held a meeting to demand a restoration of prices to the standard in use before the recent panic.

The Lake Navigation Company is dissolved; its effects passing into the hands of receivers at Buffalo, who give bonds in $150,000 each.

No cases of small-pox have appeared in Pittsburg since the death of the murderer Stewart last week.

Governor Fletcher, of Vermont, has appointed Friday, April 2, as a day of fasting and prayer.

Police Intelligence.

Throwing Bricks from Housetops—A Desperate Character.—Several persons, in passing through Park-street on Tuesday afternoon, were hit with bricks and severely injured. It was supposed at first that the bricks accidentally tumbled off the tops of the buildings, but on investigation a man was discovered on the top of a five-story building, with a large pile of bricks by his side, which he was leisurely throwing at the passers-by underneath. Officers Hogan, Sullivan and Gilgan, of the Sixth Ward, went up, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in arresting the fellow, who proved to be James Flynn, a desperate man, well known to the police. As the officers were conveying their prisoner through Centre-street, a large crowd followed and attempted to rescue him, but the display of revolvers by the Officers, cowed them. In the Station-House Flynn endeavored to have a row with one of the Officers, but a smart rap over the head with a locust gave a quietus to his belligerent propensities. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination.

A Prodigal and Dishonest Cuban.—A Cuban, named Chas. Felley, arrived in this City a few months ago from Havana, having several thousand dollars in his possession, which he soon squandered in rash dissipation. After his own money was spent, it is alleged that he broke into the room of an acquaintance, Rafael Hanacle, a Cuban, boarding at No. 44 White-street, and stole ten ounces in gold and a quantity of silver coin. Sergeant Dixon arrested the accused on Tuesday in Jersey City, and a portion of the money was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice Connolly and fully committed to answer. The prisoner is said to be very highly connected in Cuba.

A Junk-Shop Keeper Arrested.—John McGinn, who keeps a junk-shop at No. 22 Sullivan-street, was arrested yesterday in the Park with a hand-cart loaded with lead pipe, supposed to have been stolen, in his possession. He was examined by the Mayor, and ordered to give bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Robbery.—Eugene La Duc, a servant, was arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing $42 in gold coin from Mr. Ullman, his employer. The money was found in the possession of the accused, who was taken before Justice Kelly and locked up for examination.

Mr. Irving's Kindness Abused—Note from his Publisher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement of a new work, entitled *Sartaroe*, by James A. Maitland, repeated in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr. Washington Irving. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with the book has been grossly imposed upon, for no such letter has been written by Mr. Irving? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested, but as Mr. Irving's name is again so conspicuously paraded in connection with a spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery remains to be seen.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

The Collins Steamers—Letter from Mr. Collins.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following extract of a letter from E. K. Collins, Esq., to J. C. Brocksmit, of New-Orleans:

New-York, Feb. 22, 1858.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., and feel under great obligations for the interest taken by you in the Collins steamers. The fact is, we have experienced so much opposition from Congress that we have resolved not to solicit any further aid from that quarter. Although I shall lose a large amount of money by the enterprise, I can bear that much better than the cold indifference I met with from my country, for whose honor I have periled my fortune and devoted the last twelve years of my life. I have one consolation—that I retire from it leaving our flag yet foremost on the ocean—the *Baltic's* best western passage not equaled, and but for hot journals, independent of the low steam we were compelled to carry in consequence, the *Adriatic's* actual running time to the eastward, was several hours less than the best time of the *Persia*.

From the Manchester Guardian.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

A writ of execution for $636,000 having been sued out by Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., against the Collins line of steamers, for moneys advanced, an attachment has been issued against the steamers composing the line, and they are now in the hands of the Sheriff. The Company have been allowed until the 28th of March to make good the claim; at the expiration of which time, should no settlement have been effected, the steamers will be sold. This is certainly a sad position for this noble line of steamers, but it has been foreseen by those intimate with the affairs of the Company for over a year past; in fact, ever since the sum allowed by the Government for carrying the mails was reduced one-half. It is barely possible that the unfortunate condition of the Company might have been prevented had a more rigid system of economy been instituted from the moment that the mail compensation was reduced; but the Company, anxious to keep up the reputation of the line for "unequalled elegance and comfort" (which it indisputably held,) pursued the same lavish expenditure in fitting out the vessels as if they were in possession of the entire government purse; and this unwise action is, I fear, the rock upon which the line has foundered. With a more thorough system of economy, I am satisfied that the Company could have held its own, and made money, even with the reduced rates of mail compensation, as other steamers have done so, and why not the Collins line?

Probable Close of the Florida War.—On the evening of the 10th ult., a warrior of Bowlegs' party and a negro belonging to that Chief, approached the station occupied by the delegation of friendly Indians. They were met by a few of the delegation and escorted into camp; left that night and returned next morning with another Indian (Brother-in-law of Bowlegs.) The hostile Indians again left camp on the 21st, after having made arrangements with Jumper to meet Bowlegs in four days.

On the 27th ult., Bowlegs, one of his principal men, a son of Assinway, and one of the Chiefs of Sam Jones' party—four in all—were having a "talk" with Maj. Rector, who is quite confident of his ability to induce all their people to emigrate.

A general council will soon be had, at which the question of removal will be settled.

Maj. Rector has declined the services of Gen. Blake. The latter gentleman is now in this place.

The friendly Indians, in their scouts, failed to find the hostile Indians. The latter found the white flags, and came into camp without solicitation. This fact argues well for a favorable result of the negotiations now pending.

Under all the circumstances, we feel sanguine that the "Florida War" will soon be terminated by the peaceable removal of the Seminoles to the West.

By the arrival of Maj. Rector, this morning, we have a confirmation of the above. The Indians wish to see the money promised them in case they consent to a removal; to procure which is the object of Major Rector's visit.

Assinway, the elder, is wounded. He will meet the delegation to negotiate in behalf of Sam Jones' party, as soon as he can travel.

Maj. Rector will return to-morrow on the U. S. steamer *Gray Cloud*.—*Peninsular, March 6.*

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HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
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Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise.
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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—*New-York Times.*
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☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**, only Four Shillings a box, black or brown, sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'. Also, Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

Dauchy—Rundall.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. Henry C. Dauchy, and Miss Kate P. Rundall, both of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Hamilton—Weed.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Mary Taylor, daughter of Wm. H. Weed, to Woodman C. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Le Comte—Gibson.—On Tuesday, March 16, by Rev. B. M. Adams, Nicholas Le Comte, Jr., of this City, to Miss Sophia A. Gibson, of Staten Island.

Angell—Jenkins.—At Wyoming, Penn., on Tuesday, March 9, by Rev. William L. Moore, Mr. Malcom Henry Angell, of New-Berlin, N. Y., to Miss Maria L., daughter of James Jenkins, Esq., of Wyoming, Penn.

DIED.

Sullivan.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, William Benjamin Sullivan.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Sylvester J. Sullivan, are hereby invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Watts-st.

☞ Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

Greene.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, Catharine C., the beloved wife of W. T. Greene, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 West 49th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Jamison.—In this City, after a lingering illness, William Jamison, son of the late Robert Jamison, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother, John Jamison, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th av., on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Howell.—The funeral of E. H. Howell will take place at Mamaroneck, at the residence of Thomas Palmer, on Friday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. The New-Haven cars leave the 27th-st. station for Mamaroneck at 7:20 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Davidson.—On Wednesday, March 17, of ulceration of the bowels, James, only son of Nathaniel Davidson, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Shields.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, John Shields, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 83 Main-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

White.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 16, of croup John Henry, youngest son of John H. and Lucy E White, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 35th st., on Thursday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Robbins.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, Caroline Matilda, wife of Henry A. Robbins, and daughter of Elisha Robbins, aged 23 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 269 5th-av., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Tuthill.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, Arrietta Tuthill, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. M. Rank, No. 93 President-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock.

Downer.—At North Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. George Downer, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Grove Church, Weehawken, on Friday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hertzel.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 16, Jacob F. Hertzel, aged 68 years, 1 month and 17 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William and George, and his sons-in-law, W. G. Talman and T. F. Jeremiah, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. G. Talman, No. 209 State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Cary.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, March 10, after a short illness, at his residence, Thomas S. Cary, aged 63 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church at Tompkinsville, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 19. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

Smith.—At Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, March 16, Rev. Samuel W. Smith, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place in the Church on Friday, March 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7:20 A. M.

Otis.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, Isaac Paul, son of Daniel C. and Clarissa Otis, aged 2 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

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DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 384 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

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SONS OF MALTA.
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Issued this day, contains
An account of the
Conspiracy of the
Sons of Malta
To overthrow the
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Awful depravity of
Susan B. Jenness,
charged with the
Horrible crime of incest.
Autobiography of MARCUS
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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

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For sale by
EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

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Desperate case cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE—Mrs. M. G. Skinner, No. 47 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J. Sold at No. 77 Canal st., near Church, and by druggists. Also at Gould's stationery store, Tribune Building.

J. O. HARGER,
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CEDAR TRUNKS—FOR PRESERVING FURS and woolens from moth, at JOHN BLACK'S large trunk stores, No. 4 Murry-st. and No. 72 Maiden-lane. Prices, $4 and $5 each.

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DRY GOODS.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall.
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
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RIBBONS,
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Also, a large stock of
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HEALTH,
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DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRTS,
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ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED
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Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
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For sale at all the principal stores
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NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION
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PARIS BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS
MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to our first grand opening, which will take place on
THURSDAY, THE 18TH INST.

As unusual care has been employed to obtain the most recherché articles of the season, we confidently solicit the inspection of ladies, satisfied that, for extent, beauty and variety, our assortment will be found superior to any ever exhibited in the United States.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.
The whole of the bankrupt estate of
G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY
is now selling at retail,
at No 415 Broadway,
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Comprising
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,
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PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
Pure Linen Goods in
FINE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, from 1 to 7 yds. long.
NAPKINS, TOWELS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
TERMS, CASH.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, COIFFURES,
and HEAD-DRESSES.
Opened this day at CHARLES STREET & CO.'s,
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PARIS BONNETS.
One thousand just received.
The latest and newest styles opened this day.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
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CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
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NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
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STRAW BONNETS
for ladies and children, open this day.
Immense assortment, at half the usual prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
Open this day.
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3,000 FRENCH LACE
And other MANTILLAS,
Open this day.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
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MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is now exhibiting in his spacious millinery rooms a most superb collection of choice Paris bonnets, among which are several of very rare design and quality. WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

P. S.—Also, a large assortment of Paris Lace Mantillas

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES FOR 1858, now ready. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple, fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

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ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents,
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1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.
SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

Also, a large and well selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactures, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED by Dr. Sandford is COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures billious attacks, and what is better, PREVENTS such attacks when occasionally used.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures SICK HEADACHE in half an hour, always, if a double dose is taken.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures costiveness by exciting the liver.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures female obstructions.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a powerful TONIC, rejuvenating the AGED and DEBILITATED.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures all diseases arising from a DERANGED LIVER.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR cures DYSPEPSIA by rendering the bile pure, and consequently the stomach healthy.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR removes blotches from the face and yellowness from the skin, keeping the BILE PURE, and the BLOOD WILL BE PURE.

All who use the LIVER INVIGORATOR are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

Price—One dollar per bottle.
SANFORD, Proprietor,
No. 345 Broadway.

Sold by F. R. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS.—This is the season for laying the foundation of that dreadful disease consumption, which spares neither the good, the young or the beautiful. Delays with its symptoms are dangerous. The great and effectual remedy for throat diseases, pulmonary complaints, night sweats, tightness of the chest, shortness of breath, and wasting flesh is Dr. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. It affords easy expectoration and an immediate cure. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale and retail dealers in all genuine family medicines.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Dennis Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a ladies' French-made GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. R. B., engraved on the back, having a gold chain attached, with a locket containing hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WIRE STRENGTHENED SPOONS.—Britannia table and teaspoons, strengthened by steel wire concealed in the handle, and making them very durable. For sale by the gross or dozen, at the well-known stand. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

"CONSOLER" AND "FANNY FERN."—Carriers, venders and others, can be supplied with these popular brands of Chewing Tobacco by applying to the Manufacturers, HANDLEN & BARBER, No. 21 Old-slip, New-York.

SAND FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR BUILDING purposes. Apply to J. B. KING, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT young girl, 16 years old, for light housework, chamberwork, or care of children and plain sewing; is neat, strong and willing to work, particularly fond of children, wants a good home, is conscientious and truthful to her employer; will take very moderate wages, and prefers a plain family. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, (PROTESTANT,) a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, has lived several years in that capacity; the best City reference from the family she has lived with; no objection to families boarding. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair-dressing. Would have no objection to travel and make herself useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. The other to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable person, by the day, week, or month; understands cutting and fitting boys' and girls' clothing perfectly; is a first rate tailoress and dressmaker. Can be recommended by some of the first families. Apply at No. 186 Division-st., between Norfolk and Suffolk sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first rate cook, would assist with the washing and ironing; the other is a regular waitress and would do chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Best reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 140 East 10th-st., near the 1st-av.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, ACTIVE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as professed cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes, pies and jellies; would assist to wash and iron; can do her business in the best style; is careful, and anxious to give satisfaction; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook. She perfectly understands her business and can show the best of City reference. Would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 96 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a competent woman, who is a first-rate cook in all of its branches. Also, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Both can come well recommended. Apply No. 207 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., over the bakery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No 116 East 28th st., between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST EXPERIENCED GIRLS with City reference, situations in the City or country—one as general servant; makes excellent bread; washes and irons well; is a competent laundress; the other as nurse; does embroidery neatly; is quick at the needle; will take $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family. Perfectly understands all kinds of pastry, jelly and soups, and is a very good baker. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 3d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make ladies' dresses and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing; can also work with the sewing machine. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game and pastry; is also a good baker; has lived in the best of families in this City, and is highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women—one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as cook; one to do general housework; also, by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to go out by the day to sew; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City references for two years from her last place. No one need apply but a respectable private family. Apply to No. 178 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families' or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a small private family, one to do chamberwork, waiting or plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork or tend baby. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at 212 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in last place. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 5 2d-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of young children and infants from birth, desires a situation; can sew, if required; is accustomed to live in first-class families; the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Union court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands her business in all its branches. She is of a kind, willing disposition; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 177 7th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; can wash and iron well. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for this week at No. 36 8th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call at Mrs. ABBIG'S, No. 203 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL SIXTEEN years old, a situation to mind children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady. No objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 97 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 84 11th-st., west of 5th-av., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., during three days.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 16th-st. Best of references given.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTABLE young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Craneville, N. J.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXPERIENCE, a situation as coachman, with unexceptionable reference from his late employer, an English Lord, whom he served 6 years and 7 months. Is a good horseman, and can drive well; age 24; height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 10 stone. Address W. W. W., Box No. 760 Post-Office, Fort Covington, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMILY, want a situation; the woman is a professed cook, washer and ironer, &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, porter, &c.; both willing to be generally useful; moderate wages at present, with a nice family will suit. N. B.—Call or address GEORGE CARSON, Esq., Intelligence Office, Poughkeepsie, for John Ward.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City; is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two day days at No. 898 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman who has lately arrived in this country, is a single man, and thoroughly understands his business, having had many years' experience in England. Will be found sober and honest, and very attentive to his duty. Address A. B. C., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as competent cook, or chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; both will be found capable, and have the very best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG man as plumber in a hotel, who has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas fitting; also, tinning of sauce pans. Address I. S. K. PLUMBER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, is a good groom and a careful driver, and has good City reference. Address J. D., sadaler's store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD experience, and writes a good hand, quick at figures, &c., a situation as clerk in a railroad or steamboat office; best of references given. Address M. J. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a wholesale or retail drug store, who has had five years' experience in the business; best of reference given. Address L. J. W. L., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL man, a Protestant, as waiter, bar-keeper, or light porter. Best of reference given. Call or address J. A., No. 47 Varick-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, with good City reference. Call at No. 809 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN Churches for a German alto, tenor and basso. Address Box No. 79 Brooklyn Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ALTO—WHO READS music at sight desires a position in a QUARTETTE CHOIR, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Best references given. Address, for three days, ALTO, No. 246 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young German, married, without family; has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot houses and propagating of plants; fully understands the business in all its branches, can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address P. F., care of J. GALLAGHER, Skillman-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a man of several years' practice in this country, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and is well qualified to take charge of green houses, graperies fruit, vegetables and their general treatment; also, the laying-out and planting of new places. Has good recommendation from his last place. Address D. W. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINGLE man who understands the business of greenhouse, hot house, vinery and vegetables, and would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address M. E. R., at the seed store of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, two doors above 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as market gardener and farmer; is capable of marketing all the vegetables; also, can take a private place; the best of City references given for capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Address E. C. M., McIlvain's seed store, for two days, No. 8 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, twenty years in this country, of experience, who thoroughly understands his business. References highly respectable. Address NE PLUS ULTRA, No. 8 John st., care of Mr. McIlvain.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C. at McIlvain & Young's seed store. No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, (Scotch) Is perfectly acquainted with the management of a greenhouse and stove plants, grapevines, flower and kitchen-gardens. Address GARDENER, No. 50 Ferry-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German married man, who is perfectly competent and understands gardening in all its branches. Address MATHEW, at McIlvain & Young's seed store, 9 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AT New-Brighton, a good plain cook and washer and ironer; a chambermaid to wait and assist in washing; also, a nurse who has had the care of children. Those who can come well recommended may apply immediately at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A young man to travel with a merchant to California, 1 entry clerk 3 porters, a clerk for a shipping office, 1 conductor, 3 girls to travel, 2 brakesmen, 4 men for steamers, 2 men for a flour store. Wages $9 per week. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS IMMEDIATELY; several cooks, waiter girls and laundresses, for excellent situations, now ready. Employers to be seen from 11 to 1, at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE CHAMBERWORK and waiting in a small family; a good sewer preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 93 West 21st-st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS workman to go to Tennessee. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A BOY IN A SILK JOBBING HOUSE. —Salary, first year, $50. Call to-day, between 4 and 6 P. M. VINCENT, CLARK & CO.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Good City reference required. Apply at 147 West 12th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR, WITH the privilege of three, a small place; must have a large and nicely furnished house, with the necessary out-buildings all in good repair, suitable for a Summer residence; must be within an hour and a half's ride from the City and near a dépôt; the neighborhood must be unexceptionable for health; any one having a place answering the above description and disposed to rent reasonably to a good tenant, may address W. G., Box No 1,251.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE five rooms in a genteel house with a quiet family, in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights. Respectable parties wishing to dispose of such portion of their house, may address, stating particulars, J. M., box No. 1,961, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH STOOP, modern built house, located between 23d and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Price from $8,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. H., box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Bleecker and 20th-st., or between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent and all particulars specified. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, WITHOUT children, the lower part of a house with modern improvements, west of Broadway and below 20th-st. Address, with particulars, Box, No. 1628, Post-Office.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint 1 cent per square foot, warranted for three years. Apply at No. 229 Fulton st., basement.

$4 50.—DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM $550 TO $600.—Several first-class moderate sized three and four story high stoop and English basement houses with all the modern improvements, corner 38th-st. and 2d-av., in a block of 13 houses, one a corner and an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises or of WM. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st.; mornings from 8 to 10. Also, to rent, a brown-stone front house No. 399 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 294 West 20th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen at any time on application to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO 61 Division and No. 1 Market-st., being the corner building; the store is nicely fitted up as a fancy store and has done a good business for the last 14 years; would make a good book, tea or fruit store; or a fine stand for dry groceries; the dwelling is in good order. Apply on the premises or at No. 116 Chambers-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FIFTIETH-ST. $500.
House No. 156 50th-st., $450.
House in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250.
Cottage in 81st-st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE property; large house, with piazza and columns in front, commanding an extensive view, with 9 lots and barn, on northwest corner 93d-st. and 4th-av., top of the "Tunnel" at Yorkville. Immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE dwelling house, coach-house and eight lots, on the northwest corner of 6th av and 125th-st., Harlem. Gas, bath, range, Croton water, shrubbery, fruit, &c., in a choice neighborhood, beautiful scenery, fine streets lighted with gas. Rent, $600. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of D. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses, having the modern improvements, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the desirable store and house No. 100 6th av., directly opposite Jefferson Market. Also, the factory, 60x40 feet, on 86th-st., north side, about 100 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to
I. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with handsome French furniture, in 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the block having wide court-yards on both sides. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address E. M., Box No. 460 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with extension No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, and convenient to Myrtle and Fulton av. cars. Contains 16 rooms, suitable for two families. Rent $650. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, NOS. 64 and 66 Broadway, up stairs, and lofts connected therewith. These rooms are admirably calculated for Hatters and Furriers, (having fine rooms overhead for workshops,) and rent very cheap.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

TO LET—THE TWO MODERN THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses No. 35 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and No. 143 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs., having all the modern improvements, and in good order. Rent $750. Apply to F. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 2d and 4th avs., three well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms and fine yard each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $120 per year. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE DWELLING house No. 209 West 19th-st. Has the gas and Croton water fixtures and is located in a pleasant neighborhood. Inquire of the subscriber, No 400 Hudson st., at the office of the Greenwich Insurance Company.
JAMES HARRISON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $350—A three-story and basement dwelling, 13 rooms; has gas, range, marble mantels, &c., and finished in the best manner; has two lots of ground; possession in April. Apply at No. 380 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, or No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND Water st., the store and cellar occupied by Messrs. Shipman & Co., with or without the lofts. Will be repainted and put in first-rate repair. The lofts have 12 street windows on each floor. Well lighted. Inquire of W. T. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION MAY 1—NO. 167 CHATHAM-st. and No. 3 James-st., known as "Clark's House in Chatham-square." The whole would be improved for, or leased for improvement to, a suitable applicant. Apply to O. G. CARTER, New-York Mutual Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NOS. 136, 137 and 139 WATER-ST., AND No. 2 Depeyster-st., (known as the Green block.) The whole or any part. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO. upon the premises, or at their new store, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY AND attic house, 22 feet wide, No. 9 Lamartine place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite Lamartine-park, with all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODSEED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre-light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLINGS No 151 Wooster and No. 160 Laurens sts.; will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $600 per annum. Apply at No 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLINGS, No. 151 Wooster-st., and No. 160 Laurens-st. Will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant. Rent $600. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, TWO DOORS WEST OF Broadway; a most desirable location for a milliner, tailor or professional gentleman. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place. 8th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, SECOND floor and back basement of No. 76 Amos-st., (now West 10th.) only suited to a small family. Rent $300; to be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THREE ROOMS on second floor. Also, stable and part of a shop in rear, if required, suitable for any light business. Inquire at No. 441 2d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC DWELLINGS, No. 151 Wooster and No 160 Laurens sts., will be put in perfect repair for a desirable tenant; rent $600 per annum. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-front stores Nos 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, CONSISTING of two rooms on the first floor, back basement and a good bedroom in the attic. To a small genteel family this is a desirable residence. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 118 Bank-st., from 10 till 4.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 168 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO 20 ALBANY ST., FORMERLY occupied by a bakery. Apply to WM. B. COOPER, Jr., No. 122 Front-st.

TO LET—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 289 West 19th-st. For particulars inquire of WM. H. BULL, Esq., No. 59 John-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPACIOUS STORES ON THE corner of Broadway and 25th st. Apply to
JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway.
C. & U. J. SMITH,
No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. H. TRIMBLE, or E. R. HALL, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY, BROWN STONE, English basement house No. 150 East 12th st. Rent, $850. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The fine 3-story and basement house No. 6 Attorney-st. It has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, water closets, &c. The furniture is nearly new, and will be disposed of at a reasonable rate. Rent, $600. It is an excellent opportunity for persons about commencing housekeeping. Apply as above, or at No. 75 Canal st., near Allen.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, sculptors, and others. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No 21 West 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small family. Rent $220 per annum. Also the upper floor, five rooms and a bedroom in the attic. Rent $200 per annum to a small family. Apply as above or at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th av., of A. P. SMITH.

NEW HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession; three stories with high basement and modern improvements; 16 rooms; may be seen at any time, by application on the premises, No. 195 East 19th-st., and for further information to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 10 Wall-st., or No. 136 1st av.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The newly-erected first-class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.: rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st. and Broadway, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALTSED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—WE will divide our office to suit, corner of Broadway and White st., and let part on very reasonable terms.
J. DITTO & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One room 50x57 feet, with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J & G. E. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES—The 3d, 15th, 23d and 30th houses east of 7th av., in a magnificent block of 30; 3 and 4 story brown-stone front houses on north side of 47th-st., or College-place, between 6th and 7th avs. Two of the houses are being richly frescoed. Will be sold very low, viz: $9,000, £9,500, $10,500, and $12,500. This will be one of the finest streets in the City, both sides being built up and it bounds the grounds of Columbia College. Inquire for JOHN BURNS, watchman in charge, on the premises, or of Mr. SHAW, No 5 East 31st-st., mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock, or evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. Also to let, a brown-stone front house No. 390 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Rent $600.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton baths, 2 water closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 3¾ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.

$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.

An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 43x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x32 feet, extension two story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jambs and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas pipes, &c; 12 feet court; situate on Putnam-av., first and second houses east from Hunter-st., only one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Apply to STEPHEN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon-st., or to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 4-STORY, stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av.; price, $15,000; a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; price $13,500, a large part can remain or the house; the above houses contain all the improvements. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—THE beautiful cottage residence, with ground and fountain, containing all the modern improvements, corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av.; also, stores on the 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., suitable for any kind of business, and the dwelling part on 9th-av., suitable for a first-rate boarding house; also, a three-story and basement brick house for sale, 22d-st., near 3d-av.; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No 82, Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburg. Also, house No. 10 South 4th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE, NO. 140 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—A first-class three story high basement house, with sub-cellar, and all the modern improvements, built by day's work for the present owner; house 24 feet 9 inches by 45 feet; lot 24 feet 9 inches by 86 feet 6 inches. Can be seen at any time of day. Inquire on the premises or at No, 187 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—TWO SMALL 3-STORY English basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. They are well adapted for a genteel family, being situated in 47th-st., between 3d and 3d-av. Railroads, north side street. Price of each house $3,000; terms half cash and half on bond and mortgage. Must be sold. Apply to Mr. McMANUS, 103 same street.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st., best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R.C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 38th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av. The house is finished in the most substantial and best manner. Terms liberal—price moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 180 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick front house, No. 22 Charles st., (Warren-place,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 20x40; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 89 West 21st-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 24th-st., near 5th-av., price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 4 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TWO SPLENDID NEW COTTAGES for sale, on Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., 15 minutes' walk from the Ferry. Price $2,500 and $4,000. Terms easy. Address Box No. 2,618 New-York Post-Office. West Hoboken stages pass the door.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two story house, with extension, and about ¾ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. HOESCH, No. 160 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—4 SMALL TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic st.; also several stores and dwellings to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot No. 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; has Croton, bath and gas throughout. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 286 West 22d-st.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $7,000—terms easy. Apply to N. H. SMITH, as above, or at No. 73 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 205 Henry-st., New-York. For a good tenant the house will be put in good order. Apply at No. 257 Pearl st., near Fulton.

REAL ESTATE, A BARGAIN.—A FOUR story house on 35th-st., well built, having gas and gro on throughout, will be sold for $6,500, on easy terms. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—
COLE, SUMNER & CO.,
BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS.
Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the 5th day of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET

FOR TWO YEARS—(during the owner's absence in Europe)—A LARGE AND NEW HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, WITH ALL THE FURNITURE.

It is nearly fifty feet square and three stories high, with a wide piazza on each side and a kitchen in the rear.

A continual supply of spring water is furnished by a ram and windmill, and gas is supplied through the house from the village works.

Having been built with great care for the owner's occupancy, it is replete with every convenience. It is surrounded by a lawn of eleven acres, covered with a fine turf and planted with many varieties of ornamental trees—some of them fifty years old. The lawn is so prepared that one horse and a rolling-mower can keep it always like a carpet.

The carriage-house, stable, ice-house, kitchen, garden and parterre are ample for their respective purposes. Apples, pears, cherries, mulberries quinces and the small fruits are on the grounds in great abundance.

A school-room, furnished with the most modern desks, maps, books, &c., is upon the premises. To those who do not wish private tuition, the excellent schools in the village can be recommended. The location is healthy, high and airy—commanding a view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound and the Palisades.

It is within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad, by which there is access to the City six times a day by fifty minutes transit from Fulton Market.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET;

Near the above, a house, in the Italian style, containing twelve rooms beside a kitchen above ground.

It is furnished with water fixtures, furnace, and all the conveniences of a first class house. It is surrounded by sufficient land, covered with turf, trees and small fruit.

Apply to S. B. PARSONS, Flushing,
Or at No. 34 Wall st., New York.

SING SING PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—TUESDAY, March 23, 1858. The very desirable residence, lately owned and occupied by Gen. Munson I. Lockwood located on the corner of Croton av. and Elizabeth st., in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y. The dwelling is built of brick, with tin roof, having a front of 28 feet, and about 42 feet in depth; 2 stories and attic, high basement, plastered and finished throughout; 12 rooms, well arranged with pantries, closets, &c.; ceiling, high, spacious halls, marble mantels, &c. The premises comprise several lots of ground (or about 1½ acres of land,) on which are a barn, shed, &c., and well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The front on Croton-av., some 200 feet, is protected by a handsome white cut-marble wall. The dwelling, elevated on a rising bluff, commands a most beautiful view of the Hudson River, overlooking the village and Croton Point. The view on the north about 14 miles, and the south about 25 miles, taking in Tappan Bay, &c. Within a few minutes' walk of churches, schools, Post-Office and railroad dépôt, the place is all that could be desired for a country residence.

The above property will be offered at Public Auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Possession given April 1st. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises.

Persons desirous of viewing the property at any time, will be shown the same upon application to JAMES T. COLLYER, Esq., near the premises. For any information relative to the disposal of the property at private sale, apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, or to JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH, Cashier, Fishkill, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—GEO. W. SMITH will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, 1858, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on premises, the splendid country seat of Henry Morris, Esq., situated at Greenwich, Conn., on the Boston Turnpike Road, about 10 minutes' walk from the New York and New-Haven Railroad Company's Depot, at Coscob. A splendid modern-built house, marble mantels, &c., 60x42, out-houses, such as barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, with cellar under the same, henneries, &c., &c., with 14 acres of land attached, under a high state of cultivation, divided in 11 lots. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY MORRIS, Esq., on the premises, or of GEO. W. SMITH, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat near Newark, N. J., in a delightful and healthy region commanding an extensive prospect of land and water—view unsurpassed. The buildings are nearly new; house large and commodious; the grounds contain an acre, well stocked with a variety of fruit-trees. The property being located about one mile from either Market or Centre st. dépôts, offers a fine advantage for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $6,500, or will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Possession 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, wharf near Centre-st. dépôt, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 6½ acres choice land tastily laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees, having a front of 300 feet on New-York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extension finished with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage-house, etc. Convenient of access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of Dr. CHRISTOPHER PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

COTTAGES TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN ISLAND.—The Gothic brick cottage, corner of Castleton and Bement avs., with about two acres of ground, a good stone stable, &c. In the basement there is a kitchen and store rooms; first floor parlor, dining-room, library and store room; second floor, five bedrooms; attic three bedrooms. Range, furnace, spring water brought up to the basement, water closets, &c. Also one cottage on the Shore Road, and another small furnished one near the Shore Road. Apply to the subscriber on Shore Road near Factoryville, or No. 45 William-st., New York. EDWD. BEMENT.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —The residence of the late BENJAMIN S. COLLINS, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchens and servants' rooms. Also, carriage-house, stables, ice-house filled, &c.; fruit and shade-trees in abundance; New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms apply to URIAH COPELAND, on the premises, or to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ¼ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and cupola on roof, commanding an extensive view of the interior country. A fine spring of water, never failing, furnishes the house throughout also supplies the stables. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for sleeping apartments for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONSISTING of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c., and five acres land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c. Situated in the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the railroad depot. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 82 Front-st., office, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Darien, Conn., about four minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing about thirty five acres of land, a two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house, stables and other out buildings, a splendid grapery, shrubbery, fruits, &c. &c. Should be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold at a bargain, if sold immediately. Apply at No. 57 Cortlandt st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] located in Greenwich, Conn., about one hour's ride from New-York, and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, situated near the [illegible] Bridge, on the east side of the river, and within [illegible] of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad [illegible] trains stop. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to O. L. & A. FERRIS, No. 35 [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] FERRIS, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE and modern house with about [illegible] acres of ground, pleasantly located on the East River [illegible] st., will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant. There is a good barn and carriage-house with out buildings, ice-house, &c. To any person wishing to [illegible] the City, and still be in the country, this is one of the most desirable places to be found. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET, FURNISHED —Beautifully situated on the Passaic River, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with New-York within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, with barn and stable, ice-house, &c., and lawn of 10 acres, on which are all varieties of fruit and fruit trees. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Rent $600.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON the 6th-av and 23d st., South Brooklyn, containing [illegible] rooms, bath, hot and cold water, large garden, well stocked with fruit trees, lawn, &c., stable and other out houses, pasture sufficient for two cows. One of the most desirable and lovely spots on Long Island. Possession given immediately. Apply to [illegible] Fulton st., N. Y., at J. & J. C. [illegible]

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY [illegible] or house in the country, furnished, and having all the modern improvements. [illegible] right be made for the gentleman and his wife to remain in the family which would [illegible] For particulars, address COUNTRY, at this office, which will be attended to.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—FARMS AND country-seats of 15 acres [illegible] handsome dwellings and out houses, opposite the Jamaica village of Jamaica and [illegible] Would exchange for good stocks or house with unencumbrances, with immediate possession. Apply at No. [illegible] Division-st. No agents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL.—A commodious modern house, with garden and stable, suitable for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, and sufficiently accessible for a gentleman doing business in New-York. The location must be healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague. Address Box No. 3,299 New-York Post-Office, giving size of the house and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, L. I., TO LET. The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, with lawns, finely shaded, carriage house, ice house, garden, with abundance of fruit. The house is large, containing 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground, and commands fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country. Apply, with name of applicant, Box No. 2,019 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT KING'S Bridge, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, &c., the houses contain 11 rooms each, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, with stables, sheds, fowl and ice houses. Possession 1st April. Apply to SAMUEL THOMSON, No. 22 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—A HANDSOME Gothic cottage, containing eight rooms, with about three-quarters of an acre of ground, in town and garden, twenty-three miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, and half a mile from depot. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st. Rent $300.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., a convenient two-story house, containing 9 rooms, water in the kitchen, an acre of land, with abundance of choice fruit. More land if required. Inquire of I. E. KNAPP, No. 442 Pearl-st., New York City, or Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic-st., Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A large new frame cottage, with barn and an acre of ground, or more if desired, tastefully improved at Spuytenduyvel, five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Location unsurpassed for health and scenery. Wide piazza, furnace, bath-room, and every convenience, suitable for a family of respectability. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st., or A. LEAMAN, No. 81 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND CONVENIENTLY-arranged dwelling-house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from Mann dépôt, and 2 minutes' walk from Catherine dépôt; 8 rooms on the first and second stories, with large cellar and attic and a good barn. Communication with New-York 20 times a day; time less than an hour. Terms of sale made accommodating. Apply at No 15 John-st., Thorburn's, or at the New-Jersey Real Estate Office. GEORGE WEBB.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT CHATHAM, New-Jersey, pleasantly situated near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and well calculated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Rent $300.

Also for sale or to let a small cottage house with barn and other out-buildings and 15 acres of land; three-fourths of a mile from same dépôt. Price $3,000; rent $175. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-Rochelle, consisting of a two-story house, partly furnished, containing nine rooms and kitchen, with stable and carriage-house, having a fine view of the Sound. Every variety of fruit, with about three acres of land, and within a quarter of a mile of depot. Inquire of G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND STABLES, situated at Bath, L. I., with about three acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Alfred Large. The cottages are situated on the sea side where the bathing is excellent, and they could, at little expense, be converted into one large boarding house. Apply to WM. LOTTIMER, Executor, No. 23 Park place, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, 9 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, 3 minutes' walk from the station. A handsome cottage, nearly new overlooking the Hudson. Thirteen rooms, ¼ of an acre of land. Rent $500. Apply to C. S. SLOANE, No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well-known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Mills, situated on the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike Road, 3 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located, surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it, giving a very extensive front for improvements. It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 150 feet long, 40 feet wide 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes, together with barns, ice-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault, which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay barn about 260 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided up by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot at private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Brick Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Houston st. ferries. Applications can be made to S. A. MILLS at the Chatham Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to J. B. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in the City. For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; or of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 46 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL at private sale his farm on the White Stone road, about half a mile from the White Stone steamboat landing, and about two miles from the village of Flushing. The farm and garden are in a high state of cultivation; on said farm is an excellent apple orchard of the best kind of fruit; there are also pear, peach, and quince trees in bearing order. Also, in said garden an abundance of currants, gooseberries, and strawberry bed, all in a high state of cultivation. Said farm consists of about 26 acres of land, a comfortable dwelling house and barn, and necessary out-buildings thereon. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL HIGGINS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR ELIZABETH City, in the town of Union, Union County, N. J. One of 43 acres, in a high state of cultivation, good dwelling-house, two barns and other outhouses; location healthy; three miles from the Railroad Dépôt at Elizabeth. Also 51 acres of good land on which there is a fine building site, located one mile from the Mulford Station on the N. J. Central Railroad, and two miles from Elizabeth City. Inquire of W. A. MAXWELL No. 110 Chatham-st., corner Pearl, or GEO MAXWELL on the premises.

N. B. Will exchange for good productive City property.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE FARM SITUATED near Madison, New-Jersey, one and a half hours' ride from the City per Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 70 acres excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, well watered, fifty tons of hay were cut last season. There is upon the property a dwelling-house, suitable for a farmer; barn, corn-crib, cow house, all in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to E. DU BERCEAU, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, three farms situate four miles from New-Brunswick, three miles from the Metuchen dépôt. One farm contains 180 acres of land, ⅓ heavily timbered, the rest well adapted to agricultural and gardening purposes, with good 2-story house, wagon house, large barn and other out buildings. It is well watered and has a good apple orchard. The second farm has 15 acres of land, two dwelling houses and good barn. The third farm contains 80 acres house and good new barn. For further particulars inquire of JOEL DUNHAM, one mile from the premises on the road from New-Brunswick to Bonhamtown, or of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM TO LET.—TWENTY SEVEN ACRES OF land, large house and barn, and plenty of fruit of all kinds, [illegible] miles from New-York, Westchester County, three quarters of a mile from dépôt at Mount Vernon, New-Haven Railroad. Rent $300. Also, a two-story house, three-quarters of an acre of land, at Fort Washington. Rent $150. Inquire of BEEKMAN, 57 Bowery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 338, 340, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st st., New-York.
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Mason's Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano-forte, made to order; cost $600 by a City maker. Will be sold to a cash customer for nearly half of its value. [illegible] double row of solid rosewood mouldings [illegible] beautiful designs, horns of plenty, [illegible] handsome dark rosewood case. [illegible] the advertiser, No. 156 1st-av., [illegible]

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND [illegible] second-hand Pianos at $25, $50, [illegible] in elegant cases [illegible] Also, a superior stock of pianos, [illegible] fully warranted. Offered at low prices [illegible]
T. S. CHAMBERS,
[illegible] Music-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. [illegible] Broadway, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible] which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, Piano-forte manufacturers, [illegible] near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, [illegible] by STEINWAY & SONS, No. [illegible] Broadway, will be sold at reduced [illegible] warranted for three years. Received the first [illegible] exhibited.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, [illegible] used since December last, will be disposed of at a very great deduction from cost price; fully warranted. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 130 West Broadway, near Chambers, immediately.

PIANO FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 186 and 188 East [illegible]-st., near 2d av.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.
$1,000 REWARD.—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 38 or 40 years of age.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON'S medium size, has been used but a few days, will be sold low. Apply at No. 206 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April, up to which time the interest will be adjusted. The securities named will be received at PAR.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, seven octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c, at No. 51 West 16th-st. FRIDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade one do. in green and gold, rosewood secretary solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window-curtains and shades bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of oil paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock precisely, the above elegant brownstone residence, four stories and basement; house 20x55; lot 20 feet by half the block. Terms—$10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent for a term of years; balance on April 10, when the deed will be given.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 18, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

ALSO,

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence, No. 248 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. For full particulars, see catalogues at the house, on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST, SECOND, MADISON AVS. AND 39TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 1st-av.—10 lots on the west side, between 45th and 46th sts. Also, one lot on 45th-st., in the rear.

On southeast corner of 2d-av. and 39th-st.—House and lot.

On 2d-av.—House and lot adjoining above.

On 39th-st.—Three cottages and lots adjoining, in the rear.

On Madison-av.—Two lots east side, 74 feet 3 inches north 29th-st.

Sale positive to the highest bidder, to close a concern. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREETS AND NEW-BOWERY, AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON SIXTEENTH-STREET—Three lots on the north side of 16th-st., 152 feet west of Avenue B.

ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET—Three lots on the south side of 17th-st., 178 feet west of Avenue B.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Three lots on the south side of 119th-st., 264 feet east of Avenue A.

NEW-BOWERY—That valuable lot on the northwesterly side of New Bowery, about 72 feet southwesterly from James-st. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two first-class 4-story brownstone English basement houses, situated on 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. They have Croton water, baths, water-closets, range, furnace, gas, &c.; 15 rooms each, and numerous closets, large stable on rear lot; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, is graded and sewered, sidewalks flagged and curb and gutter-stones set. It intersects the Central Park between the Botanical Garden and the Parade-ground. The houses are within a block and a half of it and are convenient of access by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars; fare on either of them 6 cents. They will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder; 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Possession given on the 1st April. Open for inspection every day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., in addition to the usual assortment, by order of James Horner, Assignee, an extensive lot of C. S. augers and auger-bits of the well-known manufacture of Wells Churchill, and stamped with his name. Also, to close a concern, being goods returned from California, 17 cases, consisting of mill and circular saws, 6 to 7 feet, approved stamps, Harris & Mansfield, cradle and bush scythes, socket chisels, hollow augers, &c. Also, by order of an assignee, with which the sale will commence, 145 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. being part of a retail stock, for cash. All other goods at 4 months. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, contained in the elegant house No. 132 West 22d-st. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood side and corner etageres, with marble tops, book-case, mahogany marble-top centre and sofa tables, mahogany sofas, easy and reception chairs, mirrors, gas fixtures and window curtains, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedroom suites in mahogany, cottage full suites, hall furniture, hat stand, rugs &c., and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. By order,

B. J. CARR, Att'y for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY J. DESOIR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 18th, and FRIDAY, 19th March at 10½ o'clock each day at the Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, the entire stock of high first class French furniture, comprising every article in the line all made in the most artistic and fashionable style, including a superb bookcase lined with satin wood, cost $2,500. Our friends and customers are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock which is to be sold without reserve in consequence of the removal of the building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, RAIN OR SHINE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at New-Rochelle, a nice country house, with 12 acres of good grazing land, and orchard of the best grafted fruit. The locality is healthy, convenient, and delightfully situated, and only three-quarters of a mile of railroad dépôt. Terms of sale accommodating. Parties who intend to be at the sale have to be at the railroad dépôt corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., before 7:20 o'clock A. M. This is a rare chance, seldom offered, for parties of moderate means.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, etageres, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a-tetes, rockers, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds; also, 8 baskets Champagne wine; also, 1 Avery's Patent Sewing Machine. Those in want will find the above sale well worthy of attention.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Rye, Westchester County, 1½ miles north of the station in a fine, healthy location, the country seat owned and occupied by T. W. Carpenter, Esq., containing 11 acres, (more if desired,) well stocked with trees and fine fruits. The house is large, nearly new and modern style. Grapery, carriage-house and barn. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to the auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF CIGARS.—HERTS & MOSS will sell, THIS DAY, March 18, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., at 10½ o'clock, about 1,000,000 Havana, German, domestic, and South American cigars of various choice brands, in the usual assortment of packages. The goods, are all direct from the importers, and every lot offered will be peremptorily sold for cash. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(THURSDAY,) March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large quantity of tools and machines for pencil-case makers and manufacturing jewelers, consisting of lathes, rollers, presses, draw-bench, furnace, bellows, &c.; also, three iron safes, tables, desks, chairs and engravings, with a general assortment of household furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 10 valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. They will be restricted against nuisances, and the buildings erected to be dwellings equal to those on the same side of the street above, and are each 21 feet 6 inches by 103 feet 3 inches, and are the only unimproved lots in the block.

80 per cent. on mortgage. The mortgage on every other lot will be removed for builders' convenience, if desired. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

By JOSEPH HEGEMEN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales of furniture, mahogany and other bedsteads, feather beds, hair and straw mattresses, dress bureaus, chairs, sofas, lounges, centre and extension tables, looking-glasses oil-cloths, Brussels and ingrain carpets stores, &c., &c. Also, a set of single harness, in good order.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, ITALY,
GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, LODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 11, 12, 25, 58, 68, 76, 95, 126, 149, 169, 178, 183, 190, 251, 264, 283, 330, 339, 354, 361, 376, 377, 381, 443, 457, 471, 499, 1285, 1330, 1345, 1382—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each and 536, 548, 623, 627, 629, 633, 671, 684, 691, 718, 735, 742, 763, 768, 772, 779, 787, 788, 792, 811, 836, 850, 851, 858, 917, 924, 941, 956, 976, 1029, 1135, 1137, 1152, 1163, 1179, 1193, 1212, 1222—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st June next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st June next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, March 3, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of this road, due 1st March, instant, will be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of April next.

The road has, for five months last past, been operated by an agent, under a trust, by the terms of which the earnings were to be applied in payment of said interest, but not having been so applied, is the cause of the default.

A. A. BRAYTON,
Treasurer M. F. & M. R. R. Company.
MILWAUKEE, March 11, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
March 17, 1858.

$5,000 WANTED—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest; that or any other sum to $10,000, will be taken for a term of years, not less than five or more than fifteen years, on real estate, farming property, within three miles of the city of Albany, in a high state of cultivation, worth at least four times the amount wanted. Albany, March 15, 1858. Wanted by the first of May next. A. G. BEAVER.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $52,000; interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Address MORTGAGE, No. 412 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.,	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 267 and 269 Water-st., between Peck-slip and over-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.......$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges, $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 16th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th-st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners No. 32 Chambers-st., basement, at 3 o'clock. The following persons are notified to appear before the Committee, or their cases will receive no further attention viz.: 1st. Confirming Assessment list for filling sunken lots on 30th and 31st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Parties assessed: Hudson River Railroad Co., Joseph Sanford, J. W. Smith. 2d. Remitting Assessments: Adam Hampton, Jeremiah Wilber, Cyrus Knapp, Wm. S. Mayo, Jacob Harson, Ebenezer Monroe, E. B. Watrous, Judah Abraham, Herch Kooh, S. S. Pooley.

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.—Election.—The annual election for seventeen directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for three inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday April 5, prox.

The Poll will be open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DID YOU BRING HOME THE LADY'S BOOK?

The April number is out and it is brilliant. Another of those superb steel engravings and a four-figure colored fashion plate. A plate of Lingerie, colored. "The Old Grandfather." Brodie's Fashions—D'Angri, La Grange, Cariola, Caridora, and the Cordevan Mantillas. Two pages of Children's Fashions. Fancy Letters, Ladies' Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Fancy Work, Embroideries, &c., &c., in all,

FORTY-SEVEN ENGRAVINGS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. HAVEN, Mrs. HALE, VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, T. S. ARTHUR and Miss DE FOREST are contributors.

Mrs Daffodil's interview with a Count is also given.

For sale by all the dealers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY EVENing, March 15, in the water closet of Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., a gold hunting-case lever WATCH, M. J. Tobias & Co., Liverpool, makers, No. 28,865. The watch was suspended to a black silk fob ribbon, to which was attached an antique onyx ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the desk of Delmonico's Hotel.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have removed to the corner of Wall and William sts., in the Bank of New-York Building.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Sailing from Liverpool for New-York on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 21st and 26th of each month, and now composed of the following ships:

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
AUSTRALIA	2,000	D. W. CLINTON	2,000
ATMOSPHERE	2,000	GUY MANNERING	2,000
BRIDGEWATER	2,000	JOHN BRIGHT	2,000
CHANCELLOR	2,200	J. A. WESTERVELT	2,000
CULTIVATOR	2,000	RESOLUTE (new)	2,000
CITY OF MOBILE	2,000	ROBERT KELLY	2,000
CYNOSURE	2,000	THORNTON	2,000
C. LAWRENCE	2,000	UNIVERSE	2,000

The ships of this line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, and their accommodations for passengers are all that could be desired.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

DRAFTS

Payable on demand, on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, the ULSTER BANKING COMPANY, the NATIONAL BANK, Scotland; Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS & CO., London, and GUION & CO., Liverpool.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19
Ariel...Sat., May 15	Sat'day, June 12	Wedns'y, June 16
North Star..June 12	Satu'day, July 10	Wedns'y, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.......April 10	Wednesday.......April 28
Saturday.......May 22	Wednesday.......June 9
Saturday.......July 3	Wednesday.......July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, —— —— at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, —— —— at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse-power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut-off, a band fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly-wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order.

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Botttle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and of Professor CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City. Private consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 evenings. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Great remedy. The sole reliance for a perfect cure. All the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—The permanent cure of Stricture. Dr. R. cures more cases of Stricture than any surgeon in America. Office No. 784 Broadway; hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 A. M. No. 761 Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, March 24. The steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and ST. MARYS, for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March [illegible], at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, [illegible], to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento, at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS' FERRY—A TRUCK horse, sorrel colt, 16½ hands, 5 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds. Apply to GEO. CONKLIN,
Dobbs Ferry.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. JOHNSON, HARMON K. WELLS, ABEL BENNETT, Jr., and CHARLES T. PIERSON, against —— SMYER, who is sued as JOHN SMYER, (his christian name being unknown,) surviving partner of WILLIS P. NORSWORTHY, deceased, late of Bastrop, Morehouse County, Louisiana.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventeen cents, with interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York March 17, 1858.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 17th day of March, 1858.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
mh18-10w6wTh* No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF March 16, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, hereby solicit proposals for supplying trees and plants for the Park, according to a schedule to be had on application to the Clerk at the office of the Board, room No. 10 Bank of Commerce building. By order of the Board.

JAMES HOGG, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, JNO. A. C. GRAY, } Committee on Trees and Plants.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.

4f-1aw6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-1aw6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

d2-1aw6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-1aw6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large extensive iron foundry, situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh Foundry, within 300 yards of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. On the premises are extensive buildings, with steam engine, cupola, patent bellows, flasks, moulding-sand, with everything requisite to commence work. There is also a variety of first-rate patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, plowshares, pots, kettles, cauldrons, &c., &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundry. For further particulars, apply to MANHATTAN OIL CO., No. 16 Broadway, or JAS. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNNING on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state-rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

$7,000 TO $8,000.—A FINANCIAL PARTner wanted to join the advertiser, who has an extensive Flouring Mill and Distillery in successful operation in a thriving Western city. Particulars by calling at No. 347 Broadway, room No. 4, C. B. HOWES & CO.

$500 TO $1,000 PARTNER WANTED—In an old established Real-Estate Brokerage Office, well located, including office furniture, safe and property for over $4,000,000. Apply at No. 61 Chambers, rear office on first floor, from 11 to 4 P. M., to

D. H. SOUTHWICK.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDest established yards in the City, finely located on the West side, in perfect order, completely roofed, with an excellent office, well calculated from location and reputation for doing a good business. Address Box No, 2,777, Post Office.

$4,000.—A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR investment in a pleasant manufacturing business, yielding large profits and in extensive demand. Also, for sale, a house and lot in Hudson-av., Brooklyn, at a bargain. T. J. BLOOMER & CO., No 81 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

A VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR sale, in which a small or large capital can be used by any business person, Real estate or stocks will be taken. Address J. K., at this office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES and lease of same for years. Apply at No. 754 Washington-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—BY D. S. BALSTEAD & CO., No 69 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Madison-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. ZEBULON C. INSLEE,

In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.
JOHN PICKFORD, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Bank of Commerce Building, for the construction of 29 tool wagons in accordance with the plans and specifications, and after the pattern to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, corner of 79th-st. and 5th-av. Proposals to be addressed to the Executive Committee Board of Commissioners of Central Park, and handed in prior to the 1st of April.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business.

JOHN W. TOWT.
LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER, for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.

Examination of Jacob H. Mott Before the Recorder—Testimony of the Cashier and Paying Teller.

Yesterday, the preliminary examination of Mr. JACOB H. MOTT, arrested on suspicion of being associated with BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, in the recent heavy defalcation in the Union Bank of this City, was commenced before Recorder BARNARD, at his chambers. The examination, on the part of the prosecution, was conducted entirely by the Recorder, who was himself what Mrs. Malaprop called "three gentlemen at once"—District-Attorney, clerk and committing magistrate. Proceedings were considerably delayed in consequence, for "division of labor," in such examinations, is of as much importance in facilitating progress, as it is in the making of a pin. The first witness sworn and examined was Edward H. Arthur:

Q.—Do you know the defendant, Jacob H. Mott? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—From 15 to 20 years.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Twenty years and upwards.

Q.—In what business was he engaged, previous to the alleged commission of this offence? A.—As a book-keeper.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Union Bank.

Q.—In this City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Brotherson with the Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what amount? A.—To between $141,000 and $142,000.

Q.—Did that deficiency exist with the consent of any of the Bank officers? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Do you speak for yourself only? A.—It did not exist to our knowledge.

Q.—Did Mr. Mott, the defendant, keep an account there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long? A.—The drafts and checks were signed "G. S. Mott for J. H. Mott," from about the year 1848 to the year 1853.

Q.—What, if any, deficiency existed in the account of Brotherson and Mott, between 1848 and 1853? A.—$97,254 90.

Q.—When did Jacob H. Mott, the defendant, open an account in his own name? A.—In 1856, in October.

Q.—What was the deficiency from that time to March 8, in the present year? A.—There appeared to be, on examination, a deficiency of $44,331 88.

Q.—Do you mean that those were the false entries? I want the amount of the false entries for the last year and a half. A.—Yes, Sir; $44,331 88.

Q.—Were entries made to the account of Jacob H. Mott, by Brotherson, for larger sums than he had deposited? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were those entries made? A.—By false credits in the ledger.

Q.—How often did Jacob H. Mott make deposits there? A.—I cannot say how often.

Q.—Well, was it a frequent occurrence? A.—It was.

Q.—At the time of each deposit were larger credits given him than he actually deposited? A.—There were; I mean to speak generally; I could not, of course, answer for *each* deposit.

Q.—Who made these deposits? A.—I cannot say. I do not receive deposits.

Q.—How was the money drawn out during the last year and a half? A.—By checks of J. H. Mott.

Q.—Can you tell what amount Mott has drawn out during the last year and a half? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Has he any money now in the Bank standing to his credit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were Mott and Brotherson acquainted with each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they together often? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What was Brotherson's especial business in the office? A.—To keep the ledger and to post.

Q.—Who received Mott's deposits for the last year and a half? A.—The second teller.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Peter R. Kissam.

Q.—Have you seen Mott's bank-book recently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the entries made in Mott's bank-book are the same as those posted in the ledger? A.—I do not.

Q.—You have read over the affidavit made by you in this case, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are the facts therein stated by you, true? A.—They are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charles Ga Nun—Q.—Mr. Arthur, you state that you remember the affidavit to which you have sworn. Without looking at it can you recapitulate the facts contained therein? A.—The facts? Yes; so far as we have examined the accounts, there were taken by Mott, in collusion with Brotherson, $45,000,—in my opinion a great deal more—by means of false entries in the bank ledger. This is the substance of the facts.

Q.—Did you ever examine the ledger of the Union Bank? A.—Partly.

Q.—When was the last time you examined it? A.—I cannot precisely say. Between the 8th of March and this day.

Q.—Where was it when you examined it? A.—In the Bank.

Q.—How long did you examine it? A.—Not over ten minutes.

Q.—Who was present? A.—One of our book-keepers.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Mr. Bogert.

Q.—Did you make any memoranda at that time in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you examine that ledger, previous to the 8th of March? A.—I have not examined it previous to the 8th.

Q.—When did you examine it previously in reference to any man's account? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You stated that the deficiency in Brotherson's account did not take place by consent of the Bank officers. How do you know that? A.—I am one of the officers.

Q.—Do you speak then only for yourself, or do you speak for the rest? A.—It is difficult to swear to what another man knows.

Q.—Of your own knowledge, you do not know whether the other officers might not have given consent? A.—I have been told that they did not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that all that you have said, and all you have known, is from information from others? A.—I do.

Q.—From whom did you receive knowledge relating to this deficiency? A.—I received it from my clerks.

Direct-examination resumed by the Recorder—Q.—You are Cashier of the Union Bank? A.—I am.

Q.—How long had Brotherson been employed in that Bank? A.—About twenty years.

Q.—Did these examinations in the ledger take place by your directions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after such examinations the deficiencies you have stated appeared? A.—They did.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Ga Nun.—Q.—Were you ever paying teller? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you cease to be so? A.—About July 20, 1856, when I became cashier.

Q.—You speak of an examination taking place under your order. You derived your information as to these alleged deficiences from those who made the examination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say Mr. Mott had no money in the bank standing to his credit. How do you know? A.—I have made the examination, and speak from personal examination of the ledgers.

Q.—On what day did Mr. Brotherson cease to keep that ledger? A.—On Monday, the 8th March last.

Q.—Where is Brotherson? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Has he absconded? A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not know where he is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that Brotherson and Mott were acquainted? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Brotherson? A.—Yes, Sir, of course.

Q.—Have you been familiar with him? A.—Yes; tolerably so.

Q.—Have you eaten with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where—at his house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where, then? A.—In the Bank.

Q.—Out of the Bank? A.—No; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you within the last two years? A.—Positively not.

Q.—Have you drank with him? A.—I may have drank with him in the Bank, at our elections.

Q.—Did you ever drink with him outside? A.—I have no recollection of doing so.

Q.—Did he drink spirituous liquors? A.—Yes, I suppose he did.

Q.—And you never drank with him outside the Bank? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Not within the last six months? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—When did you last have an election in your Bank for officers? A.—On Monday, the first of March.

Q.—Who were present at that election? A.—After the poll closed Mott was there.

Q.—On whose invitation did he come there? A.—On mine.

Q.—Was there any other invited guest? A.—Yes, Mr. Thomas E. Brown.

Q.—Any other? A.—Yes; a Mr. Roberts, an old gentleman.

Q.—What is Mr. Brown's business? A.—He is a broker.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—For what reason did you invite Mr. Mott up stairs, on the day of the election, after the poll was closed? A.—We wanted him to give us some information respecting a house in John-street. He gave the information and of course we offerred him refreshments.

Q.—How long had Robertson kept the ledger which you examined? A.—Twelve or fifteen years.

Q.—How many books did you examine after March 8? A.—The credit cash-book and ledger, to see if they corresponded. I examined no other book.

Q.—How long had the bank used that ledger? A.—It was opened for the first time on January 1, last.

Direct examination resumed by the Recorder.—Q.—Bank officers examine the different accounts at various times during the year, do they not? A.—Yes, Sir,——that is, the cashier looks after the balance sheets.

Q.—Where are the balance sheets taken from? A.—From the individual ledgers.

Q.—Was this account of Brotherson's examined? A.—Yes, Sir; it was compared with the others.

Q.—So was Mott's also? A.—I presume it was.

Q.—Have you any recollection in regard to Mott's account? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examination again resumed by Mr. Ga Nun.—Q.—When was the credit cash-book that you examined first opened? A.—I suppose within the year.

Q.—How often are the balance sheets made out? A.—Quarterly.

Q.—When was the last sheet completed? A.—To the 1st January. I will explain. That sheet shows the accounts to that date. The next sheet, on the 1st April, will show the state of the accounts since that time. The January sheet, I should say, Mr. Brotherson did not complete.

Q.—What was the last balance sheet, previous to October last, what was so "completed" as to agree with the general ledger? A.—The sheet of the 1st July last.

TESTIMONY OF THE PAYING TELLER.

Augustus M. Smith, sworn, and examined by the Recorder—Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 216 Fifteenth-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am paying-teller in the Union Bank.

Q.—How long have you held that situation? A.—For three years nearly.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin K. Brotherson? A.—I do.

Q.—And Jacob H. Mott? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Brotherson's business? A.—He was book-keeper in the Union Bank. He had charge of the ledger—letter G to M—up to the 9th March last. He transcribed accounts from the cash book to the ledger.

Q.—Did Jacob H. Mott keep an account there? A.—He did.

Q.—When did that account commence? A.—In his own name, some time in 1856.

Q.—How often did he make deposits in that Bank? A.—That is a singular question to attempt to answer. I cannot say how often.

Q.—Did he do so frequently? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he have a Bank-book? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he make the deposits himself? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he draw the checks himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he present them himself? A.—Yes, usually, I think.

Q.—Who paid his checks? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the last time he drew a check? A.—On the morning of March 8.

Q.—What was the amount? A.—As near as I can remember, in the neighborhood of $500 or $800.

Q.—Did that cover all that he had standing on the books of the bank to his personal credit?

Mr. Ga Nun objected, on the ground that the witness could not speak from recollection, not having the Bank-books on hand. The Recorder varied the question, as follows:

Q.—At the time that Mott presented the last check, what was the state of his account? A.—We had money to meet it.

Q.—Had he any money in the bank after that check was drawn?

Mr. Ga Nun objected. Recorder admitted the question.

A.—He had money there after the check was drawn, according to the ledger.

Q.—Were Brotherson and Mott intimate? A.—I do not know.

Q.—They were acquainted, were they not? A.—Yes, they were acquainted.

Q.—Did Mott present his checks himself? A.—Generally he did so; I think so.

Q.—Who paid them? A.—I always did so.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger to see if the checks which he presented were good? A.—Some of them I have.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the ledger with the cash-book?

Objected to. Question admitted.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From such examination what did you find? A.—I found he had always a balance.

Q.—Did you examine the ledger separately from the cash-book? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you find on the ledger? A.—That credits put to his account he had never deposited.

Q.—To what amount within the last eighteen months? A.—Forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Q.—There was no entry of that amount made in the cash-book? A.—There was not.

Q.—How often were these false entries made? A.—I cannot speak except from recollection; I should say, without looking at the books, they were made every three or four days; I can give you all the items, if you wish.

Mr. Ga Nun objected to evidence from recollection, and argued that the books of the Bank should be produced. The Recorder, acceding to the justice of this application, adjourned the case to this day. Before the parties quitted the office, he requested the officers of the Bank to provide themselves with counsel, so as to relieve him a little, from his very onerous duties.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 114, 117, 126 to 142. *Part II.*—Nos. 5, 6, 9, 14, 17, 36, 37, 38, 42, 73, 74, 60, 116, 121, 124, 143, 144 to 148.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

John Fredericks was put on trial this morning on a charge of making counterfeit coin. Ex-Judges Beebe and Stewart appeared for the defendant.

The testimony given showed that the defendant had passed counterfeit quarters to one Samuel Goodman, on two occasions, in payment of a bill due him; that this exciting Mr. Goodman's suspicions, the defendant was arrested; some counterfeit coin was found on his person, and on searching his premises there were found galvanic batteries and a box containing various articles used in counterfeiting, such as plaster of Paris, alloy, nitric acid, ladles, metals, a machine for milling the coin, etc., etc.

The evidence also showed that when Fredericks was in custody he said he had nothing to do with the making of the coin, but that it was made by a man to whom he had hired the room, and who had gone to Philadelphia, and whose name he refused to give.

The evidence was not concluded.

Habeas Corpus for Judgment Debtors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 17.

Before Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Issachar Davis.—The relator is in Eldridge-street Prison on an order of arrest. Edmon Blankman, Esq., this morning appeared for the relator and was moving in the matter for his discharge, when Mr. Oakey Hall, Counsel for the Sheriff, objected that no bond against escape nor fees to Sheriff had been tendered according to statute. Judge CLERKE held this necessary. The hearing was adjourned to Friday next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Blankman will move to admit the relator to bail. This is an interesting point; for if the Judge can bail on *habeas corpus* on an order of arrest and relieve the Sheriff from liability or discretion in the matter, then judgment debtors will possibly extensively avail themselves of *habeas corpus*.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas V. P. Mersereau.—This matter, which was referred to in our yesterday's issue, was dismissed on motion of Mr. Hall, for the Sheriff, on the same ground as stated in the previous case—want of tendering fees and bond. H. C. Place, Esq., for the relator—who is in Eldridge-street—will move for a new writ.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

CONSIDERATION FOR A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Chesebrough et al. vs. Riley.—This is a suit on a promissory note, made by the defendant and transferred to plaintiffs by the Atlas Insurance Company, of which one of the plaintiffs is a trustee, in payment of a loss. The defendant sets up no consideration. The note was given to the Insurance Company in pursuance of a subscription to be paid in notes, in advance of risks, whenever the sum of $300,000 was subscribed. That amount never having been subscribed, the note was void, and the Company had no authority to convey it. The plaintiff contended that the defendant insured under this note, and there was therefore sufficient consideration.

A verdict was ordered for the defendant, *pro formâ*, that the matter might be passed upon by the General Term. It is said that on this decision hangs the fate of notes to the amount of $60,000.

J. R. Pomroy and W. Britton for plaintiffs. Ex-Judge Dean for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Henry A. Adams vs. John Jones et al.—Motion granted, with $5 costs. The matter is in mitigation and should not be set out.

Walter D. Stewart et al. vs. George B. Grannis.—Motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of David Jones.—Warrant discharged.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE! THE BRIDE!! THE BEAUTIFUL BRIDE!!!—The elegant, the attractive, the bewitching, the heart-touching, the mirth-provoking, the witty, the soul-stirring, heart-exciting "Bride of an Evening," the great drama creating such an extravagant sensation at Barnum's Museum! This is the only piece now talked about—the only thing that now seems to stir to their very depths the romantic sympathies of the community. The Bride is to be seen to-night at Barnum's. Another drama this afternoon. The largest woman in the world, the living skeleton, &c., are also at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's Last Victory," continues to crowd PURDY'S National Theatre nightly, and hundreds are unable to gain admission. It is the most beautiful, the most exciting, the most interesting piece ever placed upon the stage. Go and see it to-night, and secure your places early. The sterling drama of "Brian Borolhme" will conclude the performance.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &C.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 240 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Those who know not what our friends can do in raising mutton, should see the carcasses at the stand No. 211 Washington Market. They were raised by HUGH EXTON, New-Jersey, fed by JOHN GOODIER, Philadelphia, and need no other praise than an inspection by the public.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLE—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway—Only four dollars. Buy your hat at once, and buy it of KNOX.

Brooklyn City Items.

For once the 17th of a March was warm, pleasant day, and the Irish made the most of it. All of the Celtic military companies turned out in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and to the music of fife and drum proceeded to New-York, where they joined their brethren. Last evening the annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society came off as usual at Montague Hall.

The Republican Nominating Convention of the Seventh Ward met last evening and nominated unanimously the following ticket for the next municipal election, which occurs under the new law, in April: For Alderman, Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL; for Supervisor, JACOB B. JORALEMON, Esq.; for Assessor, Mr. FRANCIS W. WEBB; for Constable, Mr. MARTIN W. FOLK.

The Republican City Convention will be held on Thursday next. The Primary elections will be held on Tuesday evening.

JOHN HEALY, who was caught in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady on the Peck-slip Ferry Tuesday evening, had his likeness taken yesterday, and was then put across the ferry again.

The Grand Jury, now in session, have indicted LALLY, MALLON and MCGEOGHAN for the murder of GEORGE H. SIMONSON, on the 13th February last.

The Police Telegraph will be ready for use today. It is a decided improvement upon the old system.

A poor but respectable girl, 14 years of age, was abducted from her home, in Gowanus, Tuesday last, by a man recently discharged from the U. S. steamer *Wabash*. The party accused was arrested yesterday afternoon, and will be compelled to tell where he has secreted the child.

The body of E. F. HOWELL, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was found on the flats near Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday last. He left home on the 19th of October last, and a reward af $400 was offered for his recovery. There are unmistakable evidences that he committed suicide.

A complicated case has been on trial in the Circuit before Judge BROWN for several days past. It appears that before the city was incorporated, a farm embracing Greenwood Cemetery, or a portion thereof, was divided into city lots, and in this manner sold. When Brooklyn was incorporated, Greenwood Cemetery chartered, and the streets mapped out, it turned out that twenty-five of these lots had no frontage on a public street. The owner claims the right of way on an old farm-road which passes through Greenwood Cemetery. This the cemetery closed, and the owner of the isolated lots repeatedly tore the fence down. The suit is brought for trespass, and is still on trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN NEW-JERSEY.—The subject of making ports of entry of Jersey City and Camden is attracting considerable attention in New-Jersey at present, and an especial interest in the matter is manifested by the citizens of Hudson County. The New-Jersey Legislature, a few weeks since, adopted a series of resolutions on the subject, in which it was asserted that the commerce of the State experienced much inconvenience from a connection with the revenue districts of New-York and Philadelphia, and requested their representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law restoring the ports of Jersey City and Camden, and removing certain burdens and exactions now imposed upon owners and masters of vessels. The Jersey City Common Council have passed a set of resolutions indorsing the action of the Legislature, and uniting in the petition to Congress for the passage of the law in question, appointing a Committee to go to Washington for the purpose of urging its passage, and requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens on the subject. The time of holding the meeting has not been announced.

THE POLICE TRIALS.—The Committee appointed by the Jersey City Common Council to investigate the charges preferred against several members of the Police Department, reported on Tuesday evening that the charge against Chief of Police HAINES had not been sustained, and recommended the dismissal of the case. In the case of officer BAUM, charged with opening the trunk of a lodger at the Station-house, the Committee thought that he did not do it with a dishonest motive—that he was prompted by "idle curiosity," but, inasmuch as he had violated the regulations of the Department by so doing, they recommended his suspension for one week. The report was adopted, and the Committee continued their investigations.

☞ St. Patrick's day passed off very quietly in Jersey City and Hoboken. The most of the Irish citizens participated in the celebration in New-York. In the evening a lecture was delivered in St. Peters' Church, Jersey City, upon the life and characteristics of ST. PATRICK, which was largely attended.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 17.

$19,000	U. S. 5s, '65	103¼	400	Hudson River R. R.	31½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89	250	do	31¼
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	50	do b30	31⅝
500	do	92½	250	do b30	31½
4,000	N. C. State 6s	94	100	do	31⅛
8,000	Erie RR. Bs '75	56	100	do s60	31
2,000	Erie RR. C. B. '71	52	350	do	31
3,000	H. R.R. 1st mtge.	96	50	do b30	31¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	84	100	do b10	31¼
1,000	do	84½	50	do	31⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R.R. 7s	102	100	do s30	31
5,000	M.C.R.R. 8.p. c. 1		300	do s60	30¾
	M. S.F c, B s15	101	50	do b10	31
33,000	L.C.& M.L. G. B.	39	50	do s60	30½
10,000	do	39¼	50	do s60	30¾
10,000	Ill C.R.R Bs c	94½	100	Reading R. R. b10	59
1,000	C.B.&Q.RR 8 p.c. b	92	500	do c	59
6	Bank of New-York	108	300	do	58¾
5	Bank of St. of N.Y.	102	200	do b10	58⅞
20	Corn Ex. Bank	99½	100	do s60	58
9	Marine Bank	86	100	do s60	58¼
37	Artisans' Bank	78	100	do s30	58¼
50	Canton Co. b30	24¼	400	do b10	58¾
50	do	24	132	Mich. Central R. R.	71½
290	Cary Imp. Co.	8	200	do s30	71
50	do	8¼	50	do b30	72
5	Del. &H. Canal Co.	111½	460	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	25½
10	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	97½	100	do b30	26
150	Cum. Coal Co. b30	21¼	75	do b30	25¼
50	do b15	21	100	do s30	25¼
170	do s3	21	50	do s30	25
100	do b60	21⅜	100	do s60	25
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	72	18	do	25⅜
50	do	72¼	150	do	25¼
58	do	72½	100	do b30	25½
100	N. Y. C. R. R. s10	92½	62	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.	50½
375	do	92¼	50	do s30	50
50	do b30	92½	40	do b30	51
50	do s30	92¼	100	Panama Railroad	106
50	do	92⅜	600	Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	47
200	Erie Railroad	30⅞	150	do	46½
200	do	30¾	320	do	46¾
70	do	30⅝	200	do b30	47¼
400	do b30	30⅝	50	do b30	47
450	do	30½	100	do b20	47
50	do b10	30½	100	do b60	47¼
800	do s60	30¼	150	do s15	46¾
300	do s60	30	910	Chi. & R. Is. R.	80
100	Harlem R. R.	13½	133	do	80¼
100	do s30	13¼	150	do b60	81
160	do	13¼	100	do b30	80¾
250	LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.	10½	100	do b60	80½
50	do	10⅝	95	Mil. & Miss. R.	33
20	do	10¾	150	do b30	33¼
100	C.B.& Quincy RR.	80	50	do	32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	H.R. R.R. 3d mg.	68½	400	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
14,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅞	250	Mich. Cen. Railroad	71½
2,000	do	83¾	100	do	71
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	89	100	do b30	71
10,000	LaCr.&M.L.G. s10	39	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¾
2,000	do	39¼	20	C. B. & Quincy RR.	80
3,000	do	39½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	25½
10,000	do s10	39¼	100	do b15	25¾
5,000	do b60	40	50	M. S. & N. I. p. s. s30	50
20	Excel. Ins. Co.	87½	40	do b30	50¾
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112	50	do s60	49
500	Reading Railroad	58	50	do	50¼
200	do b60	58¾	30	Panama Railroad	105¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b30	93
200	do	91	100	C. & R. I. R. R. b30	80½
100	do s30	91	100	do b60	80½
100	do s30	91	10	do	80
50	do b60	91½	100	do b30	80
250	Erie Railroad	29⅜	100	do	79¾
125	do	29¼	25	do	79½
11	do	29½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$24,000	Missouri 6s. 83⅜@	83¾	$5,000	Watrt'n&Mad. 8s.	3¼
3,000	Virginia 6s	92	5,000	Peru 1st mort	38
7,000	do	92	3,000	Illinois Im. stock	100½
6,000	do	92	5,000	Terre Ht. 8 pr.ct.	45
12,000	Tennessee 6s	88½	1,000	Terre Haute 10s.	38¾
2,000	Louisiana 6s	92½	9,000	Cam. & Amb. 6s	79½
1,000	do	91½	5000	Water'n &Mad. 8s.	40
2,000	do	91	2,000	Missouri 6s.	84¼
7,000	do	91¾	500	Keokuk City 8s	65
83,000	do	91½	20	Artisans' Bank	78
3,000	N. Carolina 6s	93½	20	Continental Bank	97½
5,000	N. J. Cen. 7s.	84½	15	Bank of Commerce	102
3,000	do	83½	8	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	95½
5,000	do	83½	100	Bank of Republic	116½
3,000	do	83¼	25	Shoe & Leather Bk.	107
2,000	do	81½	10	Nassau Bank	92½
3,000	do	80½	10	Park Bank	95½
10,000	do	80	30	National Bank	110
5,000	do	79	10	Continental Bank	98
39,000	do	78½	20	Am. Exchange Bk.	106½
1,000	St. Louis Co. 6s	75	10	Bank of Republic	116½
3,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	25	do	116
2,000	LaCrosse & M. 7s.	38½	5	Bank of New-York	108
2,000	Sac'm'to City 10s.	57½	20	Williamb'g City Bk.	105
12,000	Watrt'n &Mad. 8s.	2½	50	Del. L. & W. R.R.	20
40,000	Keokuk 8s	37½	150	LaCrosse & M. R. R.	10½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	84	30	St. Mark's Ins. Co.	112
1,000	Keokuk 8s	51	80	do	111½@112

WEDNESDAY, March 17—P. M.

After the departure of the steamer for Liverpool this morning there was nothing of importance done in Exchange. Sterling is 107½@108 for bank and bankers', and 106@107 for commercial bills, 60 days. Some very low figures are said to have been made yesterday for short sight bills against bankers' credits—so low that orders were sent out for returns in Specie. The Money Market to-day is without alteration from the previous easy report. There is a temporary movement of Specie into the Sub-Treasury on the bills awarded on Monday. The payments here on this account are:

Tuesday, March 16............$1,915,500
Wednesday, March 17............784,500
Together............$2,700,000
Supplied from:
California............$1,279,000
Warrants on S. Treasury............600,000
Drawn from Bank............821,000—$2,700,000

This leaves still in Bank over thirty-two million dollars, and the operation at Washington nearly closed, so far as New-York is concerned. Part of the deposits for Treasury bills to-day were on Philadelphia account. The Sub-Treasury balance here this afternoon stands $5,092,513, against $2,964,000 at the beginning of the week. No sales of the new Treasury bills are publicly reported. It is believed that one of the Philadelphia Banks, in addition to $200,000 taken direct at Washington, has purchased about as much more from one of the successful New-York bidders.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, will remain over her regular day, (Thursday,) to take a mail on Saturday, March 20.

The Stock Market to-day appears to be in the keeping of the jobbers within the Board of Brokers, whose temporary ends are supposed to be best served by selling the market down and "flattening out prices" for a fresh rebound from a lower basis. The current-price holders, without expressing the slightest change of confidence in the future of the market, are well content with this course of prices for the moment, believing it will superinduce outside orders at safer limits. The whole advance of Monday and yesterday was lost on the greater part of the Share list, while State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds remain steady. At the close, New-York Central, which had sold down to 91 ℔ cent., rallied to 91¾ ℔ cent. The non-dividend shares left off for the most part under "the hammer," New-York and Erie 29⅜, Hudson 30⅞, Rock Island 79, Michigan Southern 25½, and Reading 58¼ ℔ cent. A reference to the morning's sales will show that the depression is owing, in no inconsiderable measure, to the sellers' options just out at 30@60 days. Some of the knowing ones go so far as to say that the movement is the result of *a caucus* last night between the *Bears* proper and some of the late *Bulls*, who are disposed to coöperate in their purpose for the moment, without really surrendering their own convictions of a highly speculative market as the season avances toward midsummer. Our outside readers can take these Street rumors for what they may seem to be worth. Those who hold Stocks or contracts in Stocks had best not be frightened until they hear of something beyond the mere tactics of the Bourse to put them down. Others who feel inclined either to buy or keep quiet will probably fare quite as well to follow their own calm judgment of the future of prices, as to have opinions ready made for them by the record of time sales which fluctuate 1@2 ℔ cent. every hour.

The London papers of the 2d March, by the *North American* at Portland, report a further rise in Erie shares to 30 ℔ cent., and sales of the Bonds of 1875 at 60@61½. The Illinois Central shares receded to 94 ℔ cent.; New-York Central shares, 81 ℔ cent. ex dividend, against 84, dividend on, by the previous steamer. The dividend is payable to the English holders 30 days after the American declaration. The Manchester papers of March 3 report a somewhat easier market for Cotton Yarns. The *Guardian*, in a long article on the Trade, remonstrates against its inordinate increase, but admits that

> "Spinners and manufacturers *outrun the supply of cotton* by an excessive creation of machinery for working it up: so that, *but for a vastly restricted consumption during October, November and December, they would have come to a dead lock; and if this east wind continue a week longer, Mr. Aspinall Turner's prediction will be almost literally verified. The whole stock of Americans in Liverpool is hardly equal to three weeks' consumption, and that of middling would scarcely serve for a week.* That, for a dozen years back, *the increase in the growth of cotton has been seriously exceeded by the increase in the appliances for working it up is very evident*, from two facts; first, the stocks in the United States and in Liverpool have declined, not only relatively to the annual production, but absolutely in pounds weight; second, during the period in question, there has been a demand for our staples, not only sufficient to take off the production, but to keep it generally sold beforehand; and yet the price of cotton has gained more per cent. whenever a rise has taken place, and cost less per cent. whenever a fall has occurred, than either yarns or goods. These facts are incontestible proofs of our position. Now it seems to us that the present is the proper time to draw the attention of all parties concerned to certain causes of this disproportion which are special to a great and active manufacturing district. These causes resolve themselves into well-known forms of credit. * * *
>
> Now, look at the weakness diffused throughout this vast staple trade of ours by thus outrunning the growth of the raw material. The planters are enabled to absorb the profits of spinning and weaving. For three or four years at least, these trades, taken *en masse*, have scarcely yielded ordinary interest on the invested capital; while, to a very large extent, they have been worse than absolutely unremunerative. It is questionable whether there has been an aggregate increase of capital or an aggregate decrease. Most of the best practical men say, unhesitatingly, the latter. A general diminution of strength is the result. In a great number of cases, thorough and irremediable unsoundness is produced. Who has not read of the white ants of Africa; and how they perforate the timbers of a house, and every article of furniture, at points out of sight, and then eat away the whole interior substance, except just sufficient of surfaces to prevent a collapse, until a casual blow or a puff of wind, brings all down with a crash! Just so, many a seemingly substantial firm is as hollow as a drum, through the subtle, unseen, and unsuspected action of that white ant, illegitimate credit."

In regard to the trade in the raw material on this side, and the receipts and estimates of the current crop, Mr. WRIGHT'S circular, prepared for the steamer that sailed to-day, reports:

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday noon, March 16.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. We have since received the advices ℔ *Canada* to 27th ult. The same influences continued to work in Liverpool, as noticed in my previous circular, and that market had further advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔., closing at 7⅜d., 7⅝d. and 7¾d. ℔ ℔. for middling New-Orleans, Mobiles and Uplands: the week's sales were 51,000 bales. To-day, ℔ *North American*, *viâ* Portland, with dates to 3d inst., we learn of another ⅛d. ℔ ℔. advance, with sales during three days of 21,000 bales.

The demand for Cotton has been quite animated during the past week, and more particularly since the receipt of the correspondence ℔ *Canada*, on Saturday. Some large sales of Cotton on the spot have been made, sellers meeting the demand freely, and buyers acting with considerable confidence. The business has been almost entirely for Liverpool, with some small parcels for our domestic consumers. Prices are without change, and my quotations of last week are renewed. The total sales since the 8th inst. I estimate at 10,000 bales. The clearances during same time have been—to Liverpool, 2,174 bales; Glasgow, 195; Havre, 580; Amsterdam, 365; Gibraltar, 32. Total exports 3,346 bales.

Cotton in transitu has been freely dealt in during the past week, and the sales have been larger than in any previous week this season. Prices have been a little irregular, depending upon the question of a sale here or sending forward the shipping documents; upon the whole, however, they are well maintained, and we close with a steady market at the following quotations: Freight at 15-32d., New-Orleans or Mobiles, Good Ordinary, 10c⅜.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Middling, 11⅝c.; Strict Middling, 11¾c.; some Good Middling Uplands, with freight at 5-16d., have been sold at 12¼c., but these were even running qualities. It is now quite difficult to buy transit Cotton without taking an undue proportion of the lower qualities, particularly in Mobiles or New-Orleans.

The sales of the week I estimate at 13,000 bales, closing firmly, but with a disposition to make sales when full prices can be had, and with a good supply of samples on hand.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—The advices by mail are given in full. By telegraph for a week later we learn that a large business has been done in all the ports, chiefly for English account. Prices were rather lower towards the close of the week at Mobile and New-Orleans, owing to an advance in the rate of freight and a decline in exchange; particulars will be found under the telegraphic reports.

CROP.—We hear of fewer estimates of 2,800,000 or 2,900,000 bales, and more of 3,000,000 and 3,100,000 bales. The estimates under 3,000,000 are no longer regarded as probable. The total already amounts to 2,121,000 bales, and next week it will be about 2,250,000 bales. The current prices being highly satisfactory to planters, the whole product will find its way to the various shipping ports.

Receipts for the week under review amount to 122,000 bales, against 77,000 bales during the corresponding week last year. The deficit is again largely reduced and now stands at 341,000 bales. Next week we shall show a still greater decrease, as the receipts at New-Orleans alone, for the week ending on Friday last, were 67,000 bales net, against only 66,600 bales at all the ports during the corresponding week last year. The stocks on hand in the interior markets are largely in excess of last year at this time. And at no point is there, as yet, the slightest evidence of any falling off in the supply.

Exports to Great Britain continue on a liberal scale—for the week, 58,000 bales, and since the commencement of the season, 805,000 bales. We are still, however, behind the quantity exported to same time last year, by 34,000 bales. The buying of late, however, has been so large in all the markets for England, that we shall soon make up this deficiency and run far ahead of last year. For France and the Continent there is only a moderate business doing, and we shall continue to fall off in our comparison with last year for some time, and probably wind up the season with a considerable deficit.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,121,000	2,462,000	2,620,000	1,760,000	1,973,000
Ex. to G. B.	805,000	839,000	1,039,000	879,000	705,000
Ex. to France	253,000	288,000	334,000	207,000	211,000
Ex. other F.P	180,000	251,000	321,000	156,000	164,000
Total Export	1,238,000	1,378,000	1,694,000	1,242,000	1,080,000
St'k on hand	771,000	651,000	643,000	375,000	645,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at Ports	122,000	77,000	123,000	73,000	72,000
Ex. to G. B.	58,000	54,000	60,000	33,000	70,000
Ex. to France	11,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	20,000
Ex. other F.P.	12,000	22,000	17,000	3,000	18,000
Total Exports	81,000	82,000	88,000	48,000	108,000

A notice appears in another column to the effect that the principal of the Milwaukee City Bonds, due April 1, will be paid off by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place.

There were no circulars prepared at Liverpool for transmission by the *North American*; but our agent in that city was furnished with the following by RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.:

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The winds continue easterly and keep out all supplies from America. Notwithstanding, Breadstuffs are very dull. At to-day's market the business done in Wheat was very small, at barely Friday's rates. Flour of all kinds, except choice New-Orleans and Ohio, unsalable, and prices nominal. In Indian Corn not much doing, but held for full prices. We quote Wheat, Red, 5s. 11d.@6s. 2d.; for Western White 7s.@7s. 6d. ℔ 70 ℔s. Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Extra Ohio, *viâ* the North, 24s.@24s. 6d.; Western, 20s.@22s. ℔ bbl. Indian Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 34s.; White, 34s. 6d. ℔ 480 ℔s.

Beef and Pork slow and neglected. Bacon sells, retail, at Friday's rates; but the demand is very limited. Lard very dull, and quotations nominal. Tallow without change. Resin firm. Bark steady. Cotton—The market continues firm, at about ⅛d. ℔ ℔. over the quotations of Friday; but business is limited by the absence of useful kinds of Cotton.

PITTSBURG BANKS—MARCH 15.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$148,276	$494,764	$1,489,972	$684,851
Exchange Bank	558,575	374,493	1,308,443	262,200
M. & M. Bank	93,155	176,403	754,776	188,850
Citizens' Bank	86,950	73,631	554,119	73,561
Mechanics' Bank	123,065	92,350	665,207	108,099
Iron City Bank	37,380	44,926	224,049	66,233
Alleghany Bank	110,135	39,094	326,650	19,125
Totals	$1,157,536	$1,295,661	$5,323,216	$1,302,919
Last week	1,189,711	1,302,604	5,310,428	1,310,790
Increase	—	—	$12,788	—
Decrease	$32,175	$6,943	—	$7,871

Due to Banks............$98,516 Decrease............$36,460
Due by Banks............276,265 Decrease............38,429
Notes of other B'ks............122,827 Decrease............36,486

The New-Orleans Money Market, March 9, was not active, yet the *Picayune* says:

"There were hardening rates of interest demanded on long commercial paper. We note the sales of $20,000 at 11 ℔ cent. and $10,000 at 10, and some small sums at 12 ℔ cent., and some four-months names, deemed fair, at 1¼ ℔ month. Though the offerings in bank have not been excessive, yet they were above the income, and all satisfactory names maturing inside of ninety days meet with favor. An ineffectual effort, as it proved to be, was made this morning to get up the rates of time Exchange on New-York. Some drawers placed their figures, through brokers, for sixty days' sight to 1¾, 1⅞ and 1⅝. Of course, the banks would not listen to these figures when other first-class bankers' bills were obtainable at 1¼@1½ discount, at which figures several round sums changed hands. Other good to fair signatures ruled from 2@2¼ to 2½ discount. Thirty days' sight 1 1-6@1⅛ discount. Ten days' sight, ¾ discount. Five days' sight, 9-15@⅝ discount. Sight, from ¼@⅜@½ discount. Several thousand dollars of A 1 were taken at ¼ discount. There was only a moderate demand at the banks for Checks. The counter rate is still at par. There were more transactions in Sterling than yesterday. Sales of bills with documentary evidence, good signatures, were made at 106@106½; clear bills at 107¼@107½@107¾. The market appeared more in favor of drawers, but perhaps it may prove evanescent. For remittance, drawers of high repute ask 108@108½, according to sums wanted. Bank drafts are held at 109. There was very little done in France, and, from the limited quantity offering, the market and the rates are in favor of drawers. We heard of a sale on Havre of A 1 at 5.20, and have to quote extremes 5.28¾@5.18¾."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, has the following:

"The time for the resumption of specie payments, under the act of October last, is rapidly approaching, and as some of the suspended banks make but a poor show of coin, as yet, it may be very hard scratching with them to provide enough for the redemption of their notes as they are returned upon them; *as they certainly will be in hot haste when the day of resumption arrives.* Certain of our city banks, merchants, and others, who have been harrassed and annoyed by this "country currency," during the suspension, have, as we understand, determined to gather it up and send it home to the institutions that issued it. This will be like firing a volley of shot into a dove cote; it will produce some *fluttering*, depend on it.

"The Commissioners of Allegheny County, under authority of the recent decree of the Supreme Court, have executed a power of attorney to GIDEON SCULL, CHARLES CAMBLOS and MALCOLM CAMPBELL, partners, under the firm of SCULL, CAMBLOS & CO., of this city, enabling them to accept the surrender of the county bonds issued in payment of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, together with the interest coupons thereto attached, including such as are already due and unpaid, so as to embrace all claims of the parties holding the said bonds, or arising from and dependent thereon.

"In the Supreme Court of this State, Chief Justice LOWRY has just decided on a case stated between the Commonwealth and the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company. Where a railroad company incorporated in another State is authorized by an act of Assembly of this State to construct a portion of its road within the territory of Pennsylvania, the stock of such company invested in that portion of the road within the limits of this State is liable to taxation, both on dividends paid in cash, and on dividends paid in additional stock. The Court holds that, in assessing the tax, no difference can be made between dividends actually paid to stockholders, and stock dividends, which are profits added to the stock of each corporation."

Messrs. COCHRAN & RUSSELL, commission merchants, Philadelphia, who suspended last Fall, have resumed payments on all their liabilities.

Referring to the movement for country Bank Note Redemption at Albany, the *Evening Journal* says:

"The Banks, represented in Convention on the 18th ultimo, have completed an arrangement for the establishment of an Assorting House for State Currency, in connection with the Merchants' Bank, and Bank of the Interior of this city, and under their joint management. The Assorting House will commence operations on the 5th of next month, and will receive notes of Banks of this State redeemable at ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. at the legal rate of discount, and pay in Albany, Troy or New-York on the morning after receipt. New-England Bank notes will be received at ⅛ of 1 ℔ cent. discount, and the notes of Banks of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c., at New-York rates. The Country Banks will redeem their notes with the Assorting House through their respective agencies, at a discount of 15 cents ℔ $100, or 3-5ths of the legal discount, giving 10 cents ℔ $100, or 2-5ths of the legal discount, to the Assorting House. This mode of redemption receives the coöperation of the Banks in this city, and it is believed that it will be generally adopted. The system now in operation is not considered to be in harmony with the interests of Country Banks, and they have long been desirous of freeing themselves from its control."

The Kings County Insurance Company has just been organized, under the Presidency of PHILO HURD, Esq., late President of the Harlem Railroad.

Real Estate Sales....MARCH 17.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Williamsburg.

House and lot on South 9th-st., near 5th-st., 25x140............$9,200
House and lot cor. South 10th and 3d sts., 25x75 3,900

Providence Weekly Bank Statement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 17.

The Providence Bank Statement for the week ending the 15th inst., shows the following:

Circulation............$1,310,786
Deposits............1,903,082
Loans............12,915,345
Specie............520,828

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE Wednesday, March 17.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $4 50; City Mills, $4 37½. WHEAT steady, with a good demand. CORN—White unchanged; Yellow, 57c.@58c. CLOVER SEED dull and drooping; sales at $4 62@$4 75. WHISKY, firmer; City, 21c.; Ohio, 21½c.@22c. PROVISIONS very dull, and tending downward. SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE, very firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active. CORN in good demand; Yellow, 60c.@60½c. PORK firm; Mess, $16 50@$17. WHISKY, 20½c.@21c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 16.

The receipt of the *North American's* advices caused an advance in the prices of COTTON. Sales to-day 1,600 bales, the market closing firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 17.

COTTON heavy. Sales to-day, 9,500 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. SUGAR firm.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales at 11c.@11⅛c., for middling.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day add up 3,700 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17.

Stocks steady, with the exception of Pennsylvania Railroad. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 29¾; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 18
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	March 24
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	March 31
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 1
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	March 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	March 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	March 20
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	March 24

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Portsmouth, &c.—J. Dougherty, Miss M. Lovell, G. Duyna, Mrs. Wright and child, C. Y. Savage, G. Lindsay—and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Jas. Adger, for Charleston—E. D. Powers, Mrs. Nugent, Miss R. G. Baird, O. Benjamin, C. Hunzel, Mr. Shaw, J. Meyer, A. M. Harris—and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—A. Reese, A. Garrison, A. O. Shornas, N. Lyon, A. Vigelius—and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon rises..10 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island.10 46 | Hell Gate...12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Brigs W. A. Brown, Nickerson, St. Michaels, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. Jewett, Reed, Sierra Leone, J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Pentucket, Lighton, Trinidad, Yznaga, Delvaller & Co.

Schooners Francis, English, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Gazette, Crowell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Passport, Harkins, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. H. Gilliland, Ericksson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Wythe, Tattle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. Forsyth, Holmes, City Point, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans 25 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with violent gales from N. N. W. to N. W., and heavy snow squalls.

Ship Patrick Henry, Gifford, London Jan. 24, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has experienced a succession of very heavy westerly gales and snow squalls the entire passage.

Bark Virginia and Estellina, Wilkins, Mayaguez, P.R., Feb. 27, with sugar and molasses to Jonathan Thompson. Sailed in co. with bark Laconia, (of Boston,) Bevins, for Baltimore. The V. and E. had several days calm after leaving Mayaguez, with a heavy N. N. W. swell. March 9, lat. 28 05, lon. 72 50, was struck by a heavy squall from S. W., sprung maintopsail yard and foremast head in way of cap. Capt. Wilkins reports freights as being dull at Mayaguez for the United States; some offering for Europe in small first class vessels at £2 10s., and accepted by any vessels in the port.

Bark Walton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.) Parker, Newcastle, Eng., 66 ds., with coal to master. March 10, (no observation,) saw U. S. steam frigate Niagara, from New-York for England, had topsails, topgallantsails and royals set, with square yards; was rolling heavy, there being a high sea on at the time.

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage. Feb 26, saw bark Clara R. Sutil going into Maracaibo. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig C. H. Simpson, Lewis, Mobile 24 ds. with cotton to C. Durand. Has experienced heavy weather—been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Velona, Simms, Calais 14 ds., with lath to Mr. Boardman. Experienced very heavy weather; lost part of deck load of laths, split sails, &c.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Fish, St. Marks 12 ds., with cotton to Smallwood Earle & Co. March 3, off Hatteras, passed the mainboom and mainsail of a vessel about 200 tons.

Brig Anna, Hanfield, Para 31 ds., with rubber, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced very heavy weather. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Sailed in co. with brig Lydia Stover for New-York.

Schr. Calliop, (of Boston,) Buckley, Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to Benner & Deake. Had heavy weather, split foresail.

Schr. De Hart, Low, Richmond 2 ds., with wheat to Mr. Reed.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Elizabethport for Rockland.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Louisa, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Gov. W. A. Newall, (of Bordentown, N. J.,) Turner, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to order. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. R. G. Whilledin, German, Norfolk 3 ds., grain.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, Baltimore 46 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. March 17, at 10 A. M., off Barnegat, passed 2 barks bound N.

WIND—Sunrise, E. with fog; meridian, S. W. and light; sunset, do.

Below.

Bark W. Waldon, 10 days from Cardenas.
Brig Lauretta.
Brig Lucy Enger.
Brig East, Bearman—(All by pilot boat D. Mitchell.)
Ship Forrest, from Havre.
Bark Pride of the Sea.
Bark Wilpfire, from Vera Cruz.—(By pilot boat A. B. Nelson, No. 21.)
Schr. Gallespie, from Pensacola.
Schr. Maria Louisa, fm. Mobile.—(By boat Geo. Steers.)
Bark Mary Hammond.
Brig Lucy Heywood, Powers, Trinidad, Cuba.
Also, a large fleet of square rigged vessels.

Sailed.

Steamships Europa, (Br.,) Leitch, for Liverpool; Jas. Adger, Turner for Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 17.—Arr. barks Brothers, Crowell, fm. Calcutta; Benjamin Burgess, Snow, fm. Remedios; Victorine, Jones, from Liverpool; brig Pico, Coodnough, fm. Gibraltar.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Arr. ships New-York, from Rotterdam; Arlington, from Cadiz; schr. Lilly, from New-York.

NORFOLK, March 17.—Arr. bark Crusoe, from Sombrero Islands, with guano for orders.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 27, lat. 29 20, lon. 67 12, bark Eagle, (of New-York,) steering S. E.

March 1, off Cape Florida, bark Itaska, from Attakapas from New-York, (since reported at Key West in distress.)

March 15, lon 72 20, ship Joshua, Bradley, from Calcutta, for Portsmouth.

Jan. 17, lat. 49 53, lon. 00 19, ship Nathaniel Thompson, from Havre for New-Orleans, with passengers.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Feb. 17, brig Adelphi, for New-York, wtg.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 80 EAST 16TH-ST., OPposite St. George's Church—has all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, &c., conservatory attached, plate-glass windows, tea-room attached, and commodious yard, with court-yard in front. (Neighborhood unexceptionable.) Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway. House can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.